



SATURDAY NIGHT



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The FRONT PAGE

Canadians Must Not Rob Tourists

An elaborate document recently issued by Mr. R. H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician, reveals the fact that the tourist business is to Canada an "intangible asset" of enormous value. Based on a scientific consideration of hotel, immigration and other returns in 1925 and 1926 Mr. Coats' deductions show that only two other factors in Canada's social and industrial life bring more revenue into the country,—the pulp and newsprint industry and the motor manufacturing industry. Exact estimates are more difficult to obtain than in ordinary lines of commerce, but there is little reason to doubt Mr. Coats' conclusions, and the figures for 1927, so far as known, tend to emphasize them.

The enormous value of the tourist trade to Canada being thus demonstrated, a warning has been issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa which in plain terms means,—Don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The Natural Resources Intelligence Service conducted by the Department is doing a magnificent work in furthering the cause of attracting tourists to Canada which augments that performed by the great railroad corporations and some of the provincial governments. The service officials correspond with thousands of residents of the United States each year, and supply them with maps and information for use in their travels in this country. The department hears from many who have benefitted by this service and finds them for the most part satisfied with Canadian hospitality and willing to make allowances for unavoidable conditions when they arise. The chief complaints are with reference to the lack of suitable accommodations, a matter which should remedy itself in time, and "overcharging", a vice rather deeply rooted in human nature. It appears that Canada possesses a goodly number of cross-roads sharpers whose motto is "Soak the tourist". (The words are ours not the Government's). Sometimes a lone garage will charge \$5 for a repair that does not justify a payment of more than 50 cents, and New York hotel prices are charged for very shabby accommodations. The President of a New York State bank in writing the Department recites complaints he has heard and adds "You have the people coming this year and if you wish this to continue they (Canadians) had better curb their avariciousness."

The Department believes that overcharging is largely a recent development and holds that unless it is checked up with sudden and ceaseless vigilance it will militate seriously against the movement of tourists into Canada. It suggests that municipal officials and merchants should take an active interest in seeing that visitors get a square deal in the matter of prices, and that visitors themselves should not hesitate to report glaring cases of extortion. This is a matter in which the weekly newspaper press in all the tourist districts of Canada,—the publications which reach the chief offenders,—can render effective service by means of plain speech and moral suasion.

Montreal's Building Record

For the first ten months of this year the building permits granted in Montreal, which totalled \$38,915,663, exceeded in value those for the whole of any previous year. Thus, with two months still to run, they are certain largely to exceed \$40,000,000 for the whole year. Those for 1926, which had previously "hung up a record," were a good deal behind this figure—a total of about \$31,720,000, in fact—while for 1925, the year of the next highest figures, they were of the value of something just over \$25,500,000. Certainly, building is going ahead by leaps and bounds in Montreal. The same is true of various other activities in the city, and notably of those associated with Montreal Harbor, where all previous records, both of grain receipts and of grain deliveries, have been already broken this year.

Bourassa Apostle of Disunity

It is high time that Henri Bourassa quit playing with the "Papineau gun." No doubt it is a harmless enough weapon nowadays, but it is not pleasant to see anyone pick up a fire-arm, however antiquated, and start pointing it at others. Mr. Bourassa is no longer a child, however immature his thoughts may seem; as a matter of fact he will be sixty years old next year; and he is certainly old enough to know better than to make speeches based on the thought that the destiny of Canada may be civil war.

This summer and autumn a very large number of prominent men from Eastern Canada visited the West. Nearly all were filled with a feeling of pride and elation at the evidences of solid progress, prosperity and enterprise visible on every side. They found many indications that the myth of a natural antagonism between East and West was fading away. They found pride in what had been accomplished by Canada as a whole in the sixty years of Confederation, as deeply rooted there as in the East. But lagging along in the procession of visitors was Mr. Bourassa; and apparently everything which inspired patriotic Canadians with sentiments of friendship and optimism only served to increase his gloom and inexorable discontent. The success of Canadians in creating fine cities and countryside abounding in plenty, out of what was at the time of his birth a vast wilderness, aroused no answering chord of enthusiasm in his breast. The reaction in his mind was that some day the East might have to oppose the West by force of arms.

Here is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Bourassa at Calgary:

"If unity in the diversity which makes up the Canadian people is ever found to be impossible, it would be better to separate than to fight. Confederation has been founded on the principle of free association among peoples, and if, for instance, the West of Canada at some future time, because it has the majority of population, sets out to dominate the East, then it would be better to dissolve the tie rather than repeat the civil war experience of the United States."

The mind which can see in the growth and progress of



TWO FAMOUS BRITISH PAINTERS

Frank Brangwyn (seated with his dog) and James Kerr Lawson, at the former's country place, "The Jointure", Ditchling, Sussex, England. The names of these famous painters are very well known to Canadians. Mr. Lawson was reared in Toronto, Canada, and in his younger days had a studio in that city. He has many relatives in this country, though he himself has long resided in London, and much fame has come to him in recent years. Two of his noblest mural pieces hang in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa. Mr. Brangwyn is recognized as one of the greatest living painters and his paintings are often seen in this country. One of his finest mural pieces, an allegory of the Great War, is to be seen in the magnificent Manitoba Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg.

the West only a portent of civil war is certainly sinister and perverted. In Mr. Bourassa's willingness to play with the thought of separation by peaceful means or otherwise, it is easy to discern that the wish is father to the thought. Evidently his disposition is more soured than ever at the thought that Confederation has been in the main a great success. Mr. Bourassa reminds us of radio. It is a great and wonderful invention, but the stuff that comes over it too often puerile and depressing. Mr. Bourassa is said to be one of the most finished rhetoricians of our land, but his rhetoric is usually the vehicle of thoughts senile in their stupidity and mischievous in intent.

"Insulting" Conservative Delegates

This journal's withers are unwrung by the charge that it "insulted" the recent Conservative convention at Winnipeg because it spoke in no very polite terms of the delegates who "booed" and hissed Hon. Howard Ferguson for repudiating the arguments contained in Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's defence of his Hamilton-Bagot speech two years previously. SATURDAY NIGHT still maintains its view that the individuals who indulged in this form of demonstration were "adult hoodlums"; and it offered the best available excuse for them when it suggested that they "had been enjoying too much of Winnipeg's hospitality". Several correspondents who seem to regard grotesque noises as a legitimate expression of opinion have written on the subject, and the Windsor "Tribune", characterizing the speech of Mr. Ferguson as an "unwarranted attack" on Mr. Meighen, says that SATURDAY NIGHT practically insulted the entire convention when it criticized the brawlers. The fact of the matter is that the attack on Mr. Meighen's views as to what Canada should do in case of another war, was not unwarranted, and that Mr. Ferguson had just as much right to state his position as had Mr. Meighen. This was especially the case since he had already, two years previously, made the same representations to Mr. Meighen in endeavoring to dissuade him from the folly of making a declaration of policy which none of the latter's best friends has ever tried to defend. Hostile as was the momentary attitude of the convention toward Mr. Ferguson, the reactions from his brief utterance have been of the best, since they have cleared politics of an issue at once contentious and futile.

Those who have the honor of Mr. Meighen's acquaintance and friendship are perfectly well aware that his own attitude toward the type of disturber who "boos" public men is precisely the same as that of SATURDAY NIGHT. He knows that such ebullitions of enthusiasm are not merely valueless but degrading to the assemblages in which they take place. He was himself "booed" in Massey Hall in 1921 and burned in effigy in front of its portals; and the words of SATURDAY NIGHT on that occasion were not less drastic than its recent utterances. Incidentally the episode

gave him increased strength in the city of Toronto. Every prominent man in Canadian politics has been "booed" at one time or another, and would have been a fool indeed had he chosen to regard it as a worthy or intelligent expression of public opinion. The men who really insulted the Winnipeg Convention were those who temporarily made it a bear garden, and happily for the credit of the country the brief episode was the only symptom of disorder.

Sentences For Laurier Theatre Case

In the Assize Court at Montreal, the other day, Ameen Lawand, proprietor of the Laurier Palace Theatre, at which the fire and panic, resulting in the deaths of eighty-seven children, took place on the 9th January last, and two employees of the theatre, named Arie and Bazey, were all found guilty of manslaughter, in connection with the tragic occurrence. Mr. Justice Wilson, the presiding judge at the trial, sentenced the proprietor to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the two employees to twelve months each.

The judge, in passing sentence, emphasized the fact that the municipal by-laws regarding the breadth of staircases and the number of persons permitted to be allowed in the theatre at one time, so as to avoid congestion and crowding of the aisles and so forth, had been violated by the defendants, as had also the Quebec law forbidding all persons in charge of a motion picture hall to receive, in any manner whatsoever, for performances, minors of an age of less than sixteen years, unless accompanied by their father, mother, tutor, preceptor, or guardian specially authorized by their father or mother. But, so far as we are aware, the judge made no mention of any violation of the law having taken place by reason of the fact that the theatre in question was open on a Sunday. As a fact, the day on which the disaster occurred was a Sunday.

It was represented by the defendants, at their trial, that other establishments of the same kind were infringing the law and by-laws referred to in the same way as they had done, and to the knowledge of the authorities. The judge, however, remarked that this contention had failed to carry weight with the jury, and that it ought not to carry any weight. At the same time, he issued a not obscure warning that others who have infringed, "and may be yet infringing," the law and by-laws ought to watch their step for the future. This much-needed warning will receive the thorough-going commendation of public opinion. Not only in Montreal, but all over the country, laws and by-laws framed to secure, so far as may humanly be possible, the safety of audiences at places of public entertainment, ought to be observed with the utmost strictness. Further than that, they ought to be enforced with the utmost strictness, too.

If a disaster, such as that at the Laurier Palace Theatre takes place, and it is shown clearly that it would not have

taken place but for laxity of enforcement of the laws and by-laws designed to ensure public safety, then the moral guilt of those on whose shoulders the responsibility may be fairly placed for proper enforcement thereof is scarcely of less magnitude than the legal guilt of those in charge of the operation of the place of amusement where the disaster occurs. For whatever reason, it is notorious that such salutary and essential laws and by-laws are not enforced, in many places, with the necessary strictness. This terrible holocaust of the innocents at Montreal ought not only to make the officials charged with their enforcement more conscientious in their work, but it should also make the public more vigilant to see that they do it. As Mr. Justice Wilson observes, "In these days of ruthless hunting after money and gain in every form, the inestimable value of human life is too easily forgotten." The words have a far wider application than merely to tragic happenings of the kind we are discussing.

Wide Extent Of Maritime Fisheries

It is to be feared that many Canadians in this vast land of ours have but a vague sense of the extent and variety of Maritime Province Fisheries, and that some, when the Royal Commission to report on them was recently appointed, privately assumed that it was to deal mainly with cod. Such is far from the case. Down the New Brunswick shore line, salmon, lobster, mackerel, herring, and cod are taken in the off-shore waters, and, for the most part, these are shipped fresh, though there are several lobster canneries that turn out a creditable product. Prince Edward Island owns the famous Mulpeque oyster beds, the only ones of any consequence in Canada, and the lobster industry also flourishes on the island, while the other fish caught there are smelts, mackerel, herring and cod. Along the north shore of Nova Scotia the fishing is of much the same kind as that in Prince Edward Island—minus the oysters—and Pictou is the shipping point for much of this district's canned lobster pack. Following along this shore, one arrives at the Straits of Canso, where is situated Mulgrave, the shipping point for Canso, one of the most important of Nova Scotia's producing centres. Canso, as regards the bank fisheries, may be said to be "on velvet": for, being nearer the large fishing grounds than any other port, it puts it all over the others when it comes to production. Here the catch consists of cod, hake and haddock—compensingly known as "ground fish"—which are shipped fresh and smoked to the Canadian market, or salted for the salt fish consuming centres, where "a man can raise a thirst", as Kipling has it. Some canning of cod and haddock is also done at Canso, and a factory there utilizes the skins and bones of the cod in the manufacture of a glue warranted to "stick everything but the buyer".

From Canso to Halifax fish are found all the way. But the last named city is a regular concentration point for the industry. It is important from the point of view of production, but much more so from that of distribution. Nova Scotia fresh fish, either as caught, or filleted, or made into the toothsome finnan haddock, are renowned far and wide, and to Halifax, as a distributing centre, this fish comes from all along the shore. The canned lobster industry is also concentrated there and from its warehouses go salt and dried fish to far countries. Then, going along the south shore, Lunenburg, far-famed for its salt fish, is reached. This town is the centre of the deep-sea fishery. Three times a year does the Lunenburg fleet fare forth to the deep-sea fishing grounds lying off Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—the first trip is known as the "frozen bait" trip, the second as the spring, and the third, which ends with the close of September, as the summer trip. The Lunenburg fleet consists of schooners, and it is the custom, as inexorable as the law of the Medes and Persians, to salt down each day's catch in the hold of the vessel and the total, on arrival at Lunenburg, "the haven where they would be", is dried on racks in the sun. Thereafter it travels to the West Indies or elsewhere where it may be esteemed.

Along the south shore from Lunenburg are located the first fish centres of Lockport, Liverpool, Shelburne and Yarmouth, at which places the catch includes cod, halibut, haddock, hake, salmon, mackerel, smelts, lobsters and herring. The lobsters are mostly marketed in the United States—being a delicacy, our friends to the South are willing to let them come in duty-free—but the tariff barrier the U. S. imposes on the other species are too high for any poor fish to jump, so they are shipped, via Halifax, to the Canadian market. Numerous small villages, each with its fleet of little boats, are located on the Nova Scotia shore as one goes into the Bay of Fundy and reaches Digby, a great shipping point for fresh fish, such as cod, hake, pollock, haddock and herring. St. John, famous (among other things) for its sardine industry—its product is the equal of the finest that Norway can boast—is across the Bay, and from this city goes also the salted alewife, as well as salmon and shad from the river.

Radical Thoughts from Queen Marie

Queen Marie of Rumania has for some years been wearing her heart on her sleeve and taking the world into her confidence on many subjects from bobbed hair to conjugal bliss. Recently she published an article in a Rumanian magazine which contained the statement that "Royal blood is a curse". Few can help asking themselves how far Queen Marie would have gotten in her progress toward world celebrity if she had not boasted royal blood, but perhaps after all she is one of those women who would sooner live in a cottage and bake her own bread than write syndicated letters for United States newspapers. When one recalls the struggles, triumphs and tragedies of Royalty during the past thirty years it is clear that there are good grounds for her contention. Indeed, one need only read the historical plays of Shakespeare to realize that royalty has always had a pretty tough time of it. Let the reader look up old files of the "Graphic" and the "Illustrated London News" and scan the pictures of visiting royalty at great events like Queen Victoria's two jubilees and the wedding of King George and Queen Mary, and then recall what happened to a large number of the celebrities depicted, the children especially, and he will poignantly realize the hazardous life of royalty in Europe in our time.

King Alfonso of Spain is generally regarded as a

more or less care-free person, but he has had one or two hair-breadth escapes and not long ago he told an interviewer that royalty is not a vocation one would voluntarily choose. Nevertheless certain royal figures of the English line have seemed to enjoy themselves. As an English commentator has pointed out, King Edward gave the impression that he thoroughly liked the "king business". There is little doubt that Queen Elizabeth enjoyed her office and this was partly the secret of her popularity with her people despite the uncertainties of her temperament. It is said that the Stuart princess Mary II, wife of William of Orange, almost scandalized her court by the romping fun she took out of her duties and her uncle, Charles the Second, found many agreeable relaxations despite the difficult times in which he lived.

The world will not know until years have elapsed whether King George likes being King or the Prince of Wales likes being Heir Apparent. Perhaps the latter when he is being pestered by reporters and other inquisitive persons during his visits to Canada wishes he were merely a simple rancher, and perhaps the King longs for the old naval days of his youth; but at any rate both father and son are adepts at making the best of that "estate to which it has pleased God to call them". We read of King George thoroughly enjoying himself as a flower salesman at a garden party held at Balmoral Castle, to clear the debt off a Scottish benevolent institution, Crathie Hall; and of Queen Mary blithely disposing of soap for the same good end, with other members of the Royal family having a lively time in the same way. One thing is certain, whether royal blood is a curse or not, that royalty covets the privilege of being really human whenever circumstances permit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Osteopathy Misrepresented

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—I know that accidents will happen on the best regulated papers, so under the circumstances I am not surprised that a newsy, fanciful address of Dr. Fischbein of Chicago, in which Osteopathy is classed with Chiropodics and certain cults, should be published on your Insurance Page.

The material contained therein is far from the truth as a good many of your friends can vouch, and it is an injury to a professional group that is entirely uncalculated. At the present time Osteopathic Physicians are acting as examiners for not a few insurance companies. This profession is recognized in British Columbia and Alberta and occupies the same status as members of the so-called regulars, and it won't be long now before legislation will be extended in other provinces giving similar privileges.

In practically every State in the United States we hold this privilege. In the State of Michigan I have full privileges as Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon with my members of the allopathic group, but as yet such privileges have not been extended to us in Ontario.

Enclosed is a comparative statement made over the signature of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Alberta, showing the educational requirements for the practice of Medicine and Osteopathy to be almost identical in hours of fundamental studies in the Art of Healing: Medicine, 7,068 hours; Osteopathy, 7,078 hours. In contrast Chiropodics, as taught at its chief establishment, the "Palmer School," Davenport, Ia., calls for but 495 hours of such study.

Yours, etc.,
HUBERT DOCKOCK.

Christian Science Doctrine

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—In the issue of October 29, under the heading "Fads and Quackery in Medicine and Healing," a reference is made to Mrs. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, as having "derived" evidently meaning derived Christian Science from Phineas Quimby. As this is decidedly incorrect and misleading to many of your readers, this brief correction is respectfully submitted.

The discovery of Christian Science is absolutely dissociated from any experience Mrs. Eddy may have had with Phineas Quimby, who, as the article clearly indicates, practised personal magnetism or mesmerism. Christian Science is not derived from, is based on, does not include, and is in fact directly opposite to this and numerous other so-called systems of healing based wholly on the human or carnal mind, which the Bible refers to as "munity against God." Christian Science is founded on the Bible, and especially on the words and works of Christ Jesus. Not the carnal mind, but the divine Mind, used as a synonym for God, is the healing influence. Christ Jesus, the most successful healer the world has ever known, practised and clearly expressed this divine healing principle. Christian Scientists are earnestly striving to obey his command to "preach the gospel and heal the sick" by consistently following his example. The abundant fruitage accompanying this absolute reliance on God is commensurate with Christ Jesus' promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto My Father."

ARTHUR E. BLAINNEY,
Christian Science Committee on
Publication for Ontario.

Scots Names for Newcomers

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—May I be allowed a small space in your paper now so well known and received. My intentions are good whatever amusement the same may cause.

We have in this Great and Glorious West a great many so-called foreign settlements—Russian, German, Swedish, Polish, etc. Why should this be; calling them by the name of the countries they hail from does not bring them together; but simply assists to keep alive the fact that they are foreigners—a nasty name in a new wonderful country spells neighbourly distrust.

If a "White" newcomer desires to reside here, because it is a better country than that of his birth, conditions for earning a livelihood easier too, then why not, as a special favor and honor, not just for his sake, but for that of the children, the future Canadians, why not directly they have been accepted and after they have sworn allegiance, why not give them a "nationality" as Canadians or British, and present him free gratis and for nothing a British sounding name—an equivalent in English of his own Russian, etc., handle?

If these immigrants were taken in hand by a special Dominion Government Christening Board and supposing, for instance, the prospective candidate's name was Ivan Schrowlsky then call him by the equivalent in Scotch—"I Macdonald" or "Ivan Schrowlsky Macdonald"—I. S. Macdonald, born in Russia. There is an English or Scotch rendering for all these names. Wrobleosky in English is Davidson. Slovakschuck in Scotch is McIntosh.

These fine people came to "Paradise," which is Western Canada, to live and be happy, so call them Canadians, give them a Canadian name, a British Flag, and a Hello Brother, and in 25 years there will be less foreign settlements. Annie Macdonald will then find it easier to marry and assimilate under that name than under the name of "Annie Shrowlesky." Get rid of the foreign name.

Our Gracious King—Edward VII—changed his name from Guelph to Windsor, and God bless him for it. Why? Because he wanted to be 100 per cent, British whatever his great-grandparents might have been.

Yours, etc.,
W. J. ALDRICH.

Many Fires in St. Paul's Cathedral

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—Rising to keep my head above the flood of protest against a so-termed inaccuracy which occurred in my article called "Looking Back on London" (October 18), let

**Famous Archaeologist Canadian
Born Lad**
Dr. George Byron Gordon, F.R.G.S., of the
University of Pennsylvania, Was a Native
of Prince Edward Island.

RECENT revelations in Central American archaeological remains recall to mind the fact that a Canadian, Dr. George Byron Gordon, F.R.G.S., who died early this year in Philadelphia, was one of the most eminent of investigators in that field and had published many books on the subject. It is singular that although his death won tributes to his services in the cause of archaeology from many publications on both sides of the Atlantic, Canada has remained for the most part in ignorance of the great part one of her own sons has played in the scientific investigation of pre-historic remains in many parts of the world. At the time of his death Dr. Gordon was Director of the world-famous Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and his end came in a tragic way. On January 29th last he, with a number of other travellers, explorers and men interested in archaeological subjects, attended a meeting to hear an account of the travels in Tibet of two sons of the late Theodore Roosevelt. At the close of the meeting he was seized with a heart attack and, falling, fractured his skull, death ensuing in a few hours. His passing was a matter of great grief to his colleagues on the staff of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as to officials of many learned and public institutions, like the British Museum, with which he had been intimately associated. One of his closest friends was another Canadian, the eminent sculptor, R. Tait Mackenzie, also on the staff of that University, and he was buried from the home of the ex-Provost of the University, and President of the Museum, Dr. Charles C. Harrison. A public tribute was paid by the present Provost, Dr. Pennington, to his achievements as explorer, anthropologist, archaeologist, author, teacher, and museum director.

The late Dr. Gordon owed his eminence entirely to his own efforts. He was one of a large family, long settled in Prince Edward Island, and was born on August 4th, 1870, at New Perth, in that province. By his own labors he scraped together enough money to enter the University of South Carolina in his 19th year. In 1890 he secured admission to Harvard University and took the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1894, despite his youth, he was appointed Director of the Harvard University Expedition to Copan (Honduras) in Central America, a district notable for its remains of the early Aztec and Maya civilizations. He remained in Central and South America for over six years and the fruits of his explorations are to be found in several books, "Prehistoric Ruins of Copan," "Researches in the Uloa Valley," "Caverns of Copan," "The Hieroglyphic Stairway at Copan," "The Serpent Motive in Ancient Art" (the latter a study in comparative archaeology), and "The Book of Chilan Balam of Chumayel."

From the time of his return until his death he was associated with the University of Pennsylvania and its Museum. In 1903 he was made Curator of the American Section of the Museum, and also became one of the professors of Anthropology. In 1910 he became Director of the Museum, which with vast endowments carries on great exploratory activities, especially in Biblical lands. Under his able direction and wise supervision, buried cities and sites in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Crete and Palestine yielded up their secrets, and he had much to do

me like the youthful school-boy, say: "Please, teacher, it's in the book!"

The offending paragraph reads as follows:
After the fire, King Charles the First decided to rebuild the Cathedral and accepted the plans of Inigo Jones, but the work was stopped when troubles between the King and Parliament began. Of the funds subscribed for religious purposes, 17,000 pounds remained, a sum which Parliament seized, and out of which one of the regiments was paid.

My critics, one and all, seem to remember their "histories" far too well and to know their history far too little. They ignore the fact that St. Paul's Cathedral suffered no less than five devastating conflagrations, and that the fourth (1561) was particularly important to the specialist by reason of the fact that it destroyed the wonderful wooden steeple which was at that time the loftiest in England—130 feet higher than the Salisbury spire, and 164 feet higher than the cross cresting Wren's dome! Moreover, it ruined the bells, which crashed into the building, and consumed the high-pitched roofs of nave and choir, leaving the Cathedral a ruin.

"After the fire," I repeat, "Inigo Jones had his chance when Charles I reigned."

Before Jones' proposed restoration a new roof and other repairs sufficed to set the edifice again in order. "Queen Elizabeth contributed a thousand gold marks towards the good work, and the worth of another thousand in timber." So swiftly was the work done that on Nov. 1st, in that same year (1561) it was completed. But never again did Old St. Paul's regain its chief wonder and glory, that great central steeple.

The Great Fire of London, in 1666, to which my critics unanimously refer, and to which they assumed I also referred, is not universally considered a calamity. From the standpoint of rebuilding St. Paul's it was rather an advantage, "for a Royal Commission had in fact, reported, advising the rebuilding and had estimated the cost at £22,536 appointing Inigo Jones architect." The Great Fire saved the trouble of demolishing the Cathedral.

Its history from Wren's period is too well known to need repetition.

The book from which I have quoted is called "Queer



THE LATE NORMAN S. RANKIN
A newspaper man and magazine writer of long experience who died recently at Hudson Heights, Que.



THE LATE DR. GEORGE BYRON GORDON, F.R.G.S.
One of the world's greatest archaeologists, who was a native of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

with recent discoveries in Ur of the Chaldees undertaken by his institution in co-operation with the British Museum. In President Harrison's obituary tribute it was stated that it was through Dr. Gordon's efforts that the University Museum was brought to its present international eminence. To the collections obtained by exploration and excavation were added many important purchases, and Dr. Gordon had not only the faculty of selection but of arrangement. Among his purchases was a Chinese collection which it is stated will ever stand as a fitting memorial to his taste and discrimination. In addition to his Central American books he wrote two on Eastern subjects, "Baalbek" and "The Walls of Constantinople," and there are few more delightful books of its kind than his lighter work, "Rambles in Old London." In London, of which he knew every nook and corner, he maintains that civilization has existed ever since the Bronze Age—roughly speaking, since 2000 B.C.

Nor did his native Canada fail to interest him. Some of his closest relatives reside in British Columbia and he spent vacations there. A brother, J. Kelso Gordon, now a well-known resident of Terrace, B.C., was one of the participants in the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898. Aroused to interest by his brother's experiences, Dr. Gordon a few years ago paid a visit to the northwestern corner of the continent and published a most interesting book of both general and scientific interest, "In the Alaskan Wilderness."

In connection with his work as Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum he had a definite purpose, which was, briefly, "to record the history of mankind." It was said of him after his death that he was outwardly a man of austere manner and few words, devoted entirely to his work, but his air of reserve was sometimes penetrated, especially when anything arose affecting the Museum, that was literally the apple of his eye.

Things About London" and I feel mortally tempted to write a companion volume called "Queer Things About Fires."

MADGE MACBETH.

Ottawa, Oct., 1927.

The Late Norman S. Rankin

NORMAN SCOTT RANKIN, Editor of the bureau of Canadian Information, Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died on October 26th after a brief attack of pneumonia. He came of a family that has lived in Canada for the past 150 years, and was the son of the late John Rankin, merchant of Montreal. At the time of his death he was 51. He was educated at the Montreal High School, going later to Switzerland for two years, owing to his heart having been overstrained in his devotion to athletics. Later he spent fifteen years in the West Indies, British Guiana, Cuba and Panama. While engaged for the most part in railroad work, he was also during the revolutionary years in Cuba, prior to the Spanish-American war, field correspondent for the Associated Press and gained other experience in the "Havana Post" and Spanish language papers. He wrote many magazine articles on Panama during the canal construction period.

Mr. Rankin entered Canadian Pacific service as private secretary to J. S. Dennis at Calgary in 1909 and was promoted general publicity agent for the C. P. R. department of Natural Resources in that city in 1910. During this period he was also secretary-treasurer of the Western Canada Irrigation Association. Somewhat later he was promoted to the position he held at the time of his death with headquarters in Montreal.

Mr. Rankin was an accomplished linguist, speaking French and Spanish fluently, and during the great war he went to the front as a private soldier, later entering the French Red Cross where he was commissioned as a lieutenant. Between 1916 and July, 1919, he was decorated with the French Medaille D'Honneur and Reconnaissance neighbourly distrust.

He was a voluminous author, having contributed to a large number of papers and magazines short stories, and informative articles along the lines of the material with which he was so thoroughly acquainted. In England as well as Canada and the United States he was widely known.

A Great Painter

MR. SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A., the painter, who initiated the art of camouflage in the British Army, died recently at his country house, Whitcliffe, Bichington, from heart failure, following a long illness. He was 66 years old. He was the son of Joseph Solomon, and had one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Hon. Ewen Montague, a brother of Lord Swaythling. He was educated privately and studied art at Hatherley's, the R. A. Schools, the Munich Academy, and the Beaux-Arts, Paris. For some years he worked in Italy, Spain and Morocco. In 1910 he was elected Vice-President of the Macabean Society and President of the R. B. A. Mr. Solomon, who was a keen horseman and an accomplished rider, was promoted from a private in the United Arts Rifles (Volunteers) straight to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the R. E. early in the war. The art of camouflage was in its infancy when in August, 1914, he was experimenting with model screens, designed to hide military movements from the eyes of the aerial scout. He first discovered the secret of camouflage

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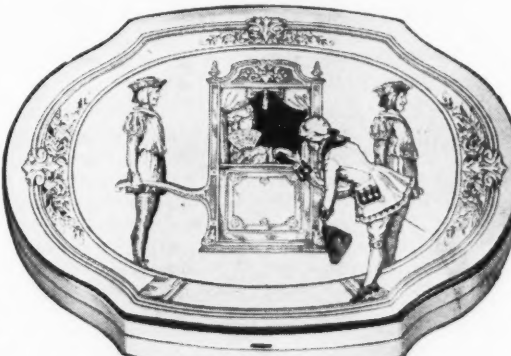
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Acorns	
Fruit Nougat	
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A. B. PETRIE

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by studying an aerial photograph of a Flemish village, in which he observed that one house was casting no shadow, although another house had considerable shadow. Other photographs were examined, and a vast strategic system of the enemy was laid bare.

After going to France at the invitation of the authorities, Mr. Solomon established a camouflage school in Kensington Gardens. The first order, for concealing a concentration of British guns, was received in the summer of 1916. The work was completed in a day. It consisted of painting 3,500 square yards of canvas to cover twenty-four guns. This involved nearly a mile of stitching. The first tree used as an observation post was constructed and erected under the supervision of Lieut. Colonel Solomon. The exterior of the tree was real bark sewn on canvas and came from a willow in the King's Park at Windsor. It was erected on the canal north of Ypres. Mr. Solomon's art was brought to bear on the tanks, his master hand combining the colors of the landscape in the style of a French futurist.



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HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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**"O To Be a Biolog and Work in
Fairyland!"**

Impressions of the Marine Experimental
Station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick

By K. S. Martin

How the Squid controls his sarcolactic acid
How the Hermit works his maxilliped
How Nereis chews his cud
As he burrows in the mud
Why some Stomphias are mauve and some are red.
What the Lobster eats for luncheon
How the Sea Mouse curls her hair—
We easily will solve and all problems that evolve
And have plunged all former workers in despair.

THUS in "poetic" form did one member of the Biological Staff lay modest claim to the aims, ambitions and abilities of himself and fellow-workers at the Marine Experimental Station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. Plain prose DOES seem rather inadequate to describe the doings of the station and its workers, who glibly talk of gyrodactylus and echinoderms in the same breath with strongylocentrotus-drobachiensis!

But even a brief sojourn at the "Station" convinces the most timid layman that "things are not as they seem." Just as the cap and gown of the professors are laid aside for high rubber boots, corduroy breeks and "windbreakers," as they wade out and patiently dredge for plankton and shrimps or hunt for periwinkles, so on short acquaintance one recognizes any spiny-skinned sea life as belonging to the echinoderm tribe and places the flamboyant-sounding strongylocentrotus-drobachiensis in that modest category to which he belongs—sea-urchin.

The suggestion that an experimental station in the interests of marine life be founded, was first brought up in 1896, and after a great deal of discussion \$5,000 was granted for its founding by the Dominion Government in 1899. For two years this first station—a floating one which is at times referred to as the "Houseboat on the Styx"—was moored off Indian Point in Passamaquoddy Bay, and finally after several moves and sojourns of a year or so at different ocean points, officials agreed that St. Andrews seemed an ideal location and started there in 1908. In 1911 Dr. A. G. Huntsman, of Toronto University, was made director of the station, a position which he still holds. From May until October picked graduates from Canadian Universities are provided with transportation and board in return for their services in making investigations and conducting experiments, set by Dr. Huntsman. In addition,



DR. A. G. HUNTSMAN
Director of the Marine Experimental Station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick.



MARINE EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT ST. ANDREWS, N.B.
Where biological investigations of supreme importance to the Canadian fishing industry are in constant progress. Passamaquoddy Bay is seen in the background.

distinguished graduates from other than Canadian Universities are present, many on experiments of their own, others in more of an associate sense. Among the "associates" who attended this year were A. D. Ritchie, University of Manchester; A. H. Gee, of Yale; and N. J. Barrell, of University College, London, England.

The long experimental laboratory with its lavish supply of white paint and abundance of windows overlooking the estuary of the St. Croix River, and—Passamaquoddy Bay, with its opposite hem the State of Maine—suggests nothing so much as a huge playhouse-workshop.

Constantly running water, exceedingly slippery floors, and a distracting, motley array of curiosity-arousing glass jars, test-tubes, bottles and glass tanks of every size, shape, color and description are the first impressions caught upon entering the lab. Long white "lab" smocks enshroud the figures of those whose tender ministrations "discover" what effort the soft-shell clam makes to get away from the suction of the red star fish when it fastens on his tummy; whether it is salinity, acidity, alkalinity, or just what, that causes rigor mortis in skates (fish, not ice); and what possible parental lapse could produce little feeble-minded fishes.

Just as the Dominion Experimental Farms contribute to the welfare and progress of the farmer in particular and the world in general, so the Marine Biological Station benefits the fisherman in particular and the world in general. Sometimes years of study and experiment are needed before it is proved that a certain bait is better than another, or that certain waters are not conducive to the healthy life of young fry. Situated as it is, the St. Andrews station has three distinct types of marine life at hand—deep sea, fresh water and tidal water forms.

One practical example of their achievements is illustrated in the lobster canning methods, which have been practically revolutionized within the last few years upon advice of station experts. Less than ten years ago canners were having anywhere from fifteen to forty per cent. of their canned lobsters returned as unfit for consumption, and the industry at large was suffering.

Knowing that it was the Station's business to help them in such matters, without charge, some of the larger canning factories asked for Government help. Intensive study and many experiments proved—to put it in a nutshell—that scrupulous cleanliness and utmost speed in handling and canning resulted in a perfect canned product. These, with other tested suggestions for improvement, were handed to the canners, and to-day there is an annual turnover of from three-quarters to a million dollars in the lobster canning industry, and the "returns" or "loss" doesn't run over one per cent.

Knowing that sunlight in its germicidal action causes death to some living matter, Dr. Huntsman decided to find out whether, therefore, it had any lethal effect when applied to marine animals. Taking pint preserving jars, he made them into three sets, "Dark," closely wrapped in tar paper so as to exclude all light; "Shade," shielded by heavy tar paper from the direct rays of the sun but not otherwise protected; "Light," with no wrapping on at all. Into each jar he put lobster larvae. As the larvae are cannibalistic this guaranteed sufficient food for the survivor, and also insured the "survival of the fittest." Experiments showed that mortality was greater and more speedy in proportion to exposure to light.

That experiment very elaborate in detail alone proved to the packers that their system of frequently allowing a lobster catch to lie exposed on the cracking tables for anywhere from a day to over the entire week-end before attending to them was all wrong and certainly not conducive to safe and sanitary canning.

Alice's trip to Wonderland pales into insignificance compared with that glimpse of the Fairyland of Science caught by any "layman" on a visit to the Station. One glass tank contains fine specimens of the lovely sea anemones, whose remarkable powers of expansion and contraction are due solely to sets of longitudinal and circular muscles which line their body walls. Science knows no greater contrast than a sea anemone expanded and the same little creature contracted. When expanded he looks like the miniature stump of a colonial pillar or a Grecian column, topped by a disc set with circles of fine tentacles. His main body may be either mauve, pink, orange or white, while the column, disc and tentacles may be quite differently shaded. When contracted he looks like a very dingy mass of worn-out Indian rubber.

Then there are the sea urchins—the porcupines of the sea—who can walk not only upon their tube-like feet but on tip-toes, balanced on the end of their spines!

A sea rival to Lon Chaney is found in the sea cucumber. When tired of resembling a green vegetable, Master Cucumber straightens himself out and calls in all the warty protuberances of his skin until he looks like a very large worm or small snake. Next, to assure you of his versatility, he bulges and stretches alternately until he quite resembles an hour glass!

Another chap who likes to change his abode if not his appearance is the little Hermit Crab. Born without a shell of his own, he is but a month or two old when he sets up housekeeping by creeping backwards into the shell of a tiny periwinkle. As he grows his ambitious mount higher and his life is spent in exchanging one whelk, gastropod or snail shell for a still larger one. Strange to say,

although the Hermit himself makes the exchange without any difficulty, always backing into the new abode and carrying it around with him as he crawls about—his head and shoulders exposed—no one can drag him out of the shell. No Hermit Crab has been known to die of constriction because unable to find a larger shell suitable for his growing needs or ambitious pride, but many have been torn asunder in a human's effort to dislodge his soft, gelatinous nether-end from the shell.

A veritable Pandora's Box is found in the gyrodactylus, a tiny sea creature only satisfactorily studied under the microscope. Examination shows "each" to be not one but four, one inside the other. "They" never survive singly but always maintain a four-generation existence! A miniature Rogues Gallery or Chamber of Horrors is made up of star fish who feed on molluscs, clams, mussels, oysters and small sea food, all of which are usually swallowed whole and any shells afterwards "politely" ejected through the mouth; fish of different species who are malformed or lack an eye, fin, tail, etc., because of poor breeding conditions; mummy-chogs who have an appetite but no stomach; sun stars who boast from nine to fifteen legs and arms; red starfish who fasten their suction point upon a shell, force it open, and so enjoy a succulent oyster or clam for lunch; jelly fish, whose circular, almost transparent bodies float innocently upon the water's surface until along comes an unsuspecting bather whom it stings with its hidden tentacles; and last but not least, the teredo navalis or isopod crustacean limnora, more commonly called "gribble," which spends its life excavating wooden ships and old wharves and ruins its digestion in consuming the excavations as it works!

ONE of the most recent problems placed before Dr. Huntsman was the difficulty of shipping fish any distance inland. During the war, great shipments of Atlantic hake were packed and sent for distribution among the Canadian troops. Without exception it arrived firm and with a most tempting and appetizing appearance. Without exception when it was prepared for cooking it turned out to be a watery mess, absolutely tasteless and with no food value left. Investigations were started then. Experiments showed that even the most scrupulous care in sanitation had no beneficial effect, and no matter how thoroughly the fish was frozen at the coast, it arrived inland with little food value and practically no appetizing flavor.

One day Dr. Huntsman announced to his fellow-workers at dinner that a square of fish and a triangle of fish would



Biological Laboratory of the Marine Experimental Station at St. Andrews, N.B.

be served them. The one represented fish caught that morning, the other, fish which he had frozen and packed six months before. Without saying which was which he asked for their comments.

All ate carefully and critically. Opinions differed, but in the end results showed that about half could taste no difference whatever in the two kinds; many mistook the frozen fish for the fresh, and the remainder had equally kind criticism for both fish. None had actually detected the six-months' old variety!

In brief, Dr. Huntsman's experiment upset all past theories that liquid air was the only thoroughly reliable method but too expensive for commercial purposes; or that the intensity of freezing was the secret of success. His experiments showed that autolysis or autolytic action—that is, some active organism within the fish itself—was accountable for the inability to keep it wholesomely. His remedy was "quick freezing" before any organic action could begin. Naturally the outer layers of a fish freeze first, and in a thick, bulky fish there is naturally considerable delay before the fish is completely frozen through. Particularly was this true in the way packers had of "bulk" freezing; that is, putting in an immense quantity of fish at a time for freezing. Dr. Huntsman's successful experiment was attained by having the fish pass into the freezing tank singly, equidistant one from the other and approaching the tank with the whole side of the body exposed first. Furthermore, he saw that every fish was completely frozen within twenty minutes.

When these "home" frozen fish were still in perfect condition, appetizing, and nourishing, at the end of a year, packing and canning firms begged to know the secret. Dr. Huntsman explained fully, and further, drew up plans for a quick-freezing plant which would turn out

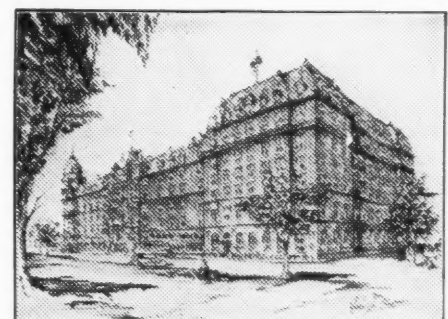


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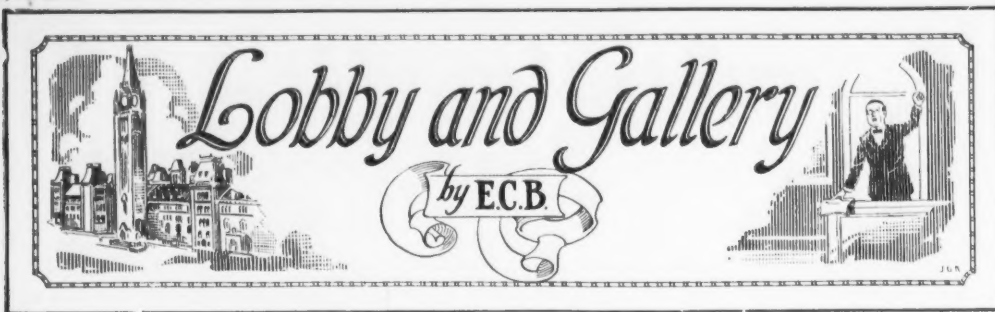
half a ton of perfectly frozen-guaranteed-to-keep fish in one hour. Quick to see the commercial value of such a revolutionary method, several American firms adopted the system, and while the Canadian firms were considering whether it would be worth changing over for or not, reaped a tidy profit from their rival's own markets!

Change comes slowly in the Maritimes, but each year sees them with a little more faith in the practical abilities of the Experimental Station and a little more willing to cast tradition aside and carry out more scientific methods in wresting a livelihood from the sea.

Renouncement

I must not think of thee; and, tired yet strong,
I shun the love that lurks in all delight—
The love of thee—and in the blue heaven's height,
And in the dearest passage of a song.
Oh, just beyond the sweetest thoughts that throng
This breast, the thought of thee waits hidden, yet bright;
But it must never, never come in sight;
I must stop short of thee the whole day long.
But when sleep comes to close each difficult day,
When night gives pause to the long watch I keep,
And all my bonds I needs must loose apart,
Must doff my will as raiment laid away—
With the first dream that comes with the first sleep
I run, I run, I am gathered to thy heart.

—Alice Meynell.



REPRESENTATIVES of the governments of the provinces descended on Ottawa in force and fine fettle, determined to advance the interests of the country and especially those of their own particular parts of it. About the time this appears in print they will be on their way home carrying with them a deep impression of the graciousness and fine hospitality of the Mackenzie King government, but perhaps wondering just why they were summoned to the national capital. For unless in the meantime they should become obstreperous and wrest the control of the conference out of the hands of the federal government they will not have much to take back to the provinces to show their people beyond the effects of a week's good living in Ottawa. As it started off on Nov. 3rd, the conference is being pretty much managed by the Ottawa government. Mr. Mackenzie King not only defined its character but pretty well limited the possibilities of its fruitfulness when he opened it with the declaration that it was purely a conference for discussion and in no sense a cabinet or a convention. The Prime Minister evidently had determined in advance that the safest course was to keep the conference from placing on record any settled decisions committing the country. He was probably right, since if the conference was to have made decisions in the issues before it some of these decisions might have proved embarrassing to the federal authority. A decision, for example, which negatived the suggestion of senate reform to which Mr. King's ministry is committed, might not make for general happiness and goodwill. As it is, the fullest possible measure of protection is being afforded the participants in the conference, especially the federal participants, for not only have resolutions embodying the will of the gathering been frowned upon, but not even a stenographic record of the deliberations is being taken for future reference. It is as if the delegates were in lodge, their contributions to the discussion being fully under cover of secrecy. Mr. King and Mr. Rhodes, the premier of Nova Scotia, are a committee which determines what information the public should receive through statements to the press. Mr. King took the precaution at the outset to advise the provincial delegates that while the government welcomed them in the warmest way to the capital it was not expected that they would outstay their welcome but that they would be making their adieux within a week. In the meantime, although there might be regrettable but unavoidable conflicts of opinion on matters of public concern, the government was going to do its best to promote good feeling among the delegates through the medium of dinners, receptions, garden parties and such like.

QUITE fittingly the first concern of the conference was in the matter of conveying greetings to the Governor-General as the representative of the Crown in Canada and of expressing fidelity to His Majesty. Mr. Lapointe of the federal cabinet and Mr. Ferguson of Ontario being the mover and seconder of the proposal to this effect. The Ottawa government then submitted for the approval of the delegates the agenda it had prepared, and this was found to be in the main satisfactory, although some of the provinces claimed the right to make additions to it. It is a fairly comprehensive agenda. It is in three divisions, these embracing constitutional matters, financial matters, and social and economic matters. In the first division are references covering senate reform, the method of amending the British North America Act, participation of the provinces in international labor conferences, the relations of the Dominion and the provinces in the regulation of flying operations, the application of the Industrial Disputes Act, the incorporation and operation of trust, loan and insurance companies, regulation of the sale of shares and securities in Dominion companies, representation of Nova Scotia in the House of Commons. The second or financial division embraces references to federal subsidies to the provinces, federal responsibility in highway construction and maintenance, technical and agricultural education, unemployment relief and the condition of the steel industry; partition of federal lands, farm credits, delimitation of the fields of taxation, taxation of the Canadian National Railways, methods of collecting income taxes, reduction of customs and excise duties on liquor, and various matters in which the Dominion and the provinces exercise concurrent jurisdiction, such as agriculture, health, rail-



A NINETY-YEAR-OLD BARONET

Memories of stage-coach days, of the burning of Paris in the forties, and of social changes that have transformed England were recalled by Sir George Young, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at Formosa, Cookham, Berks, where he was born. Sir George has been a baronet for seventy-nine years having succeeded to the title when he was only eleven. One of three brilliant sons is Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P.

way construction and maintenance, the development of markets and the promotion of scientific and industrial research. In the economic and social division are the questions in regard to immigration, the fuel problem, old age pensions and social insurance, water power development, fisheries, and child welfare. Other questions to be added to the programme at the request of the provinces, particularly British Columbia, have to do with the desirability of amending the Canada Temperance Act to give the provinces the right of exporting as well as importing liquor, Oriental immigration, the recognition of Canadian nationality in the registration of births, and the inclusion of whipping among the punishments for traffic in narcotic drugs.

The principal constitutional questions of course are those of senate reform and the method of amending the constitution. Nova Scotia brings up another constitution subject in her desire to retain at least her present representation in the House of Commons. The representation of the seaboard province has been dwindling as the census has shown periodically the population of the province falling off in comparison with the other provinces. Nova Scotia does not want any further reduction no matter what her population ratio becomes. Still another claim of that province is that she has not benefited as have some of the other parties to confederation by the extension of her domain in the addition of new territories and that she should be otherwise compensated. The items on the agenda dealing with the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces in the matter of trust loan and insurance companies and in the regulation of the sale of securities in Dominion companies will likely produce considerable conflict of opinion. The discussions may either lead to an understanding on which a settlement of the long-standing issue can be based or to a reference to the Supreme Court, as in the case of other matters. British Columbia raises the issue of the recognition of Canadian nationality, but its proposal goes only as far as birth registration and does not follow the more radical reformers who would have the census ignore racial origins and class all citizens as Canadians.

THE conference showed itself amenable to the federal desire for despatch from the outset, disposing of two of the items on the agenda the first day. The disposition of these indicates the way the conference is going. The question of the respective powers of the Dominion and the provinces in the control of flying operations is to be referred to the Supreme Court for determination. The engrossing issue of senate reform was disposed of by the simple method of dropping it. The conference devoted two hours to exchanging views on the subject and then ended the discussion, nothing being done in the way of registering the sense of the meeting. The nature of the exchange of views that took place in those two hours, however, is equivalent to a decision, for the representatives of more than half the people of Canada expressed their opposition to alteration in the constitution in order to bring about reform of the Senate. It remained for the newest of the provincial premiers, Mr. MacLean of British Columbia, to bring up the subject. He was of opinion that democracy might be advanced by some curtailment of the powers of the non-elected Upper House through a provision that when a bill had passed the House of Commons three times it should automatically become law regardless of the attitude of the senior chamber. As anticipated in these columns last week, the Ottawa government did not urge the issue. Mr. Mackenzie King did not even participate in the exchange of views, refraining from giving to the conference his own ideas on the question which he made an election issue two years ago and on which in parliament he has frequently threatened action. Nor did Mr. Lapointe assist the conference with an outline of the federal government's views as to reasons for and methods of reforming the Senate. He summarized for it suggestions which have been made from time to time by others and the measures of reform of upper chambers adopted by other countries, but he did not betray the results of the study his own government is supposed to have made of the subject. Premier Ferguson was as good as his word and flatly declared that Ontario would have nothing to do with any proposal to change the constitution in the direction suggested. Premier Taschereau lined up with Ontario, and Premiers Baxter of New Brunswick and Rhodes of Nova Scotia supported them. Mr. Taschereau gave three reasons which he regarded as sufficient for opposing a change in the constitution of the Red Chamber. They were that such a change would be a breach of the pact of confederation, that the pact as it stands had served successfully for sixty years, and that a curtailment of the authority of the Senate would weaken the protection enjoyed by the minorities of his province. The three prairie provinces and Prince Edward Island were in sympathy with the ambition for a new order. Thus is the question of senate reform settled for the present. The parties to confederation have spoken. With four of the provinces against changing the constitution of the Senate there can be no such change. The suggestion that Canada should acquire the power of amending the B. N. A. Act without reference to the British parliament will be disposed of in the same way.

It would appear from the attitudes of those chiefly concerned with the issue regarding Dominion and provincial rights in water powers that this matter will go to the courts for an interpretation of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act—first to the Supreme Court and probably finally to the Privy Council. So long as Mr. Dunning disputes the contention of the provinces there can be no possibility of an understanding in the matter, and the only alternative is a pronouncement from the courts competent to interpret the Act.

THE practical matter of defeating the rum-runner and the bootlegger has been referred to the conference by the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They are urging the wisdom of a substantial reduction of the customs and excise duties on liquor, which now amount to about ten dollars a gallon, on the ground that these high duties are an inducement to the illicit traffic in contraband liquor. Rum-runners and their agents in the Maritime Provinces are able to sell imported liquors at much lower prices than the provincial liquor commissions can sell them, since the latter

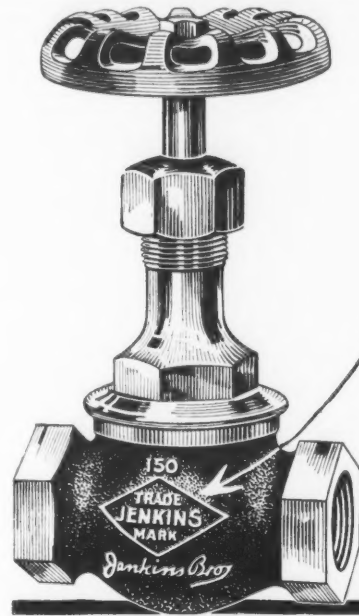
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have to pay the high duties. Quebec is not so much interested in this matter for the reason that one of its guiding policies in the conduct of its liquor control system is that of encouraging the use of wines in place of stronger beverages. British Columbia has been a favorite hunting ground for illicit drug importers and distributors, and the provincial government wants an amendment to the Criminal Code to make the application of the law one of the penalties for those caught in this nefarious business. The province is also bringing up the question of the further admission of immigrants from the Orient.

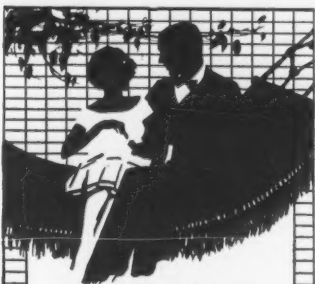
WIDESPREAD interest in the conference is indicated by the number of observers and lookers-on who are here from far and near. In the early stages of the meet-

ing there is an impression that it will do some good even though definite decisions are not reached. An understanding between the Dominion and the provinces that certain issues which have long been the source of trouble and dispute should be determined by the procuring of final pronouncements from the courts will prove of advantage. The frank declaration of the attitude of the provinces regarding the much discussed questions of constitutional reform should serve to clear the air and to convince the more radical reformers that the country is not yet ready for the adoption of their ideas. It is over twenty years since the representatives of the parties to confederation have sat about the table together and discussed subjects of mutual interest, and such a discussion must produce some measure of benefit.

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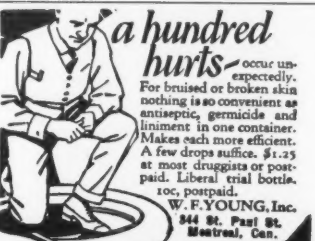
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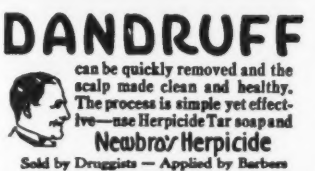
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Getting Rid of Sitting Bull

By D. L. Ross

THE early history of the Canadian North West is to a great extent the history of the buffalo herds; as civilization advanced they withdrew, until, at the time of Confederation, their last refuge in Southern Saskatwan was in the Cypress Hills.

To these hills, once the scene of many bloody Indian battles between warring tribes, came hordes of hunters and adventurers from Eastern Canada and the United States—a few whites, many red men, many of the half-breeds known as Métis. It was a strange mixture of races, and one not easily kept within peaceful bounds.

But, however strange its changing population may have been, the Cypress Hills district was to receive in 1876 still stranger visitors. These were the blood-thirsty Sioux of the North Western United States, led by Sitting Bull—the very band of Indians who, rather than obey the American order to settle on a reservation, ambushed and massacred Col. Custer and five companies of VII. Regiment U. S. Cavalry in the wooded country of the Little Big Horn River. Four thousand Sioux Warriors surprised Custer and his men in the valley before they could rejoin General Perry, General Gibbon and General Cook, according to plan. Two days later these troops found two hundred and fifty-nine scalped bodies of Custer's men, and fifty-three wounded, lying on the battle-ground.

The savages meanwhile had escaped with their lives, riding towards the Canadian border laden with scalps and booty. It is said that for months afterwards they offered for trade the defaced watches, the rings, and trinkets, of the unfortunate white soldiers they had slain.

Wood Mountain lay in their path, and there, on November seventeenth, they arrived, famished and almost naked, for they are said to have worn only buffalo robes, boots and guns.

A dozen of them rode their horses up to the windows of the trading-post and stared in unblinkingly for half an hour. Then, one at a time, they entered, leaving the door open after them. Little Knife and Crow were their leaders. After two hours of silence they rose and shook hands. Then Crow made a speech saying that they "had come to sleep in peace," knowing that "the Great Lady (Queen Victoria) was good to her children." They then asked for trade, and in order to be rid of them without trouble, the trader, Jean Louis Legaré, gave them about thirty dollars worth of goods, including food, tobacco and ammunition for the chase.

THIS small group was the advance guard of Sitting Bull and his warriors who when they found the road clear, came on in great numbers and camped around the trading-post. At the time of their arrival the details of the Custer massacre were not known in Canada.

Meanwhile Major Walsh of the Mounted Police with a handful of men, had advanced to meet them. The lengthy "palaver" which took place has been described in a recent article in Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT by General Sir Archibald Macdonell. It ended with the promise of the Sioux to keep peace along the frontier, and the warning of Major Walsh that they might remain in Canadian soil only so long as they obeyed our laws.

For some months the Sioux continued to arrive until, in May, 1877, there were 800 lodges, estimated to include four thousand people. Jean Louis Legaré said that he saw a "wave of Sioux break in foam" around him. It was, to say the least, very trying and inconvenient for the few white men in the vicinity, who had to uphold law and order, as well as for the Métis whose home it was and who naturally felt that what buffalo remained, belonged to them. Nevertheless, exhorted by their spiritual guides, the intrepid missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, the half-breeds continued on the whole to be long-suffering and peaceable. This must have been difficult when they saw their source of food and winter covering—the buffalo herds—being rapidly depleted by the hordes of rapacious strangers.

SITTING BULL, whose policy seems always to have been against "whatever powers there be," was bitterly opposed to Christianity, and forbade the missionary, Father Hugonard, to visit the sick and dying in his camp. However, it sometimes happened that a Sioux mother, anxious that her dying child should "see the Great Spirit" called in the "black robe." As a result some Christian baptisms and burials did take place.

The pagan custom had been to wrap the little bodies in beads and yellow cotton, then in a buffalo skin, after which they were exposed on a scaffold, or raised platform, on a little hill. There for eight days it was the sad duty of the bereaved mother to go and cry at sunset. There were many deaths among the children owing as much to hunger as to sickness, so that it shortly became necessary for the Canadian Government to interfere, and to order the Sioux to place their dead in graves.

Among those on whom the burden of the redskin visitors fell heavily were the traders and merchants of the Wood Mountain and adjoining districts. The Sioux did not understand commerce, having no idea of value, and wanting what they saw whether they needed it or not, with no intention of paying for it. Indeed they were not averse to threatening and abusing the reluctant merchants, as the following incidents will show.

One day Captain Allen, a trader near Wood Mountain, saw a party of Sioux enter his place. They said they and their children were starving, and demanded provisions. Allen refused point blank to give them anything without pay. Then the savages ran to his home and seizing his child in spite of its mother's cries, threatened to kill it before their eyes, saying "We'll show you what it is to see your children die!" Just in time the Mounted Police came to the rescue, signing to Allen to yield in order to avert a catastrophe.

On another occasion an American trader, named Cadd, who had built himself a trading-post in the vicinity, had an altercation with a son of Chief Black Moon, who jostled Cadd, using uncomplimentary epithets, and finally drew a knife. Cadd snatched it away, while Lapointe, a French Canadian, reached for a revolver in defence of Cadd. In an instant Long Dog, a Sioux, was endeavoring to wrest away the revolver. Once more the Mounted Police intervened in the nick of time. These typical cases show the constant courage and vigilance required of the traders and police.

THE Sioux had a great respect for bravery; especially the bravery which faced danger without flinching; and this Major Walsh displayed to a degree famous in all the frontier country. There was the incident of the horse sold to Ouellette by a Sioux, and then stolen back again—this being the Sioux idea of a horse deal. Major Walsh went after the horse single-handed, advancing without hesitation into the wooded country where the

guilty Sioux and his friends were ambushed. The latter took aim. Still Major Walsh advanced. Right into their midst he pushed, without moving a muscle of his face, seized the horse and walked away with it, to return it to its rightful owner.

As time went on there was a change in the American policy towards the red man, resulting largely from General Miles' report to Washington. It was his conviction that the Indians should be helped rather than warred upon; that it would cost less to feed than to fight them. To this end promises were made to the smaller chiefs of the Sioux, which gradually won them over.

By 1881, of his four thousand followers only five hundred were left to Sitting Bull. These intractables refused to cross the border and settle on the reserve at Standing Rock where others enjoyed an amnesty. Sitting Bull himself remained obdurate.

Then Major Crozier gave a banquet to the Sioux to help on the negotiations, for the Canadian authorities were most anxious to be rid of their troublesome visitors. Sitting Bull partook of the banquet and then said he would consider the American proposals if Major Brotherton of Fort Buford, Dakota, would send him a personal letter promising an amnesty in writing.

At a second banquet the desired letter was duly produced, but on its appearance Sitting Bull jumped to his feet crying "I do not believe a word of this writing!" Major Crozier was so irritated, that, like Lady Macbeth, he ordered the whole party to "go at once".

The Indians then made camp near Jean Louis Legaré's trading post. They were indeed suffering from want and hunger; so he, in pity for them, and out of consideration for his own dwindling supplies, resolved to do his best to get them peaceably repatriated. When Legaré broached the matter to Major Brotherton of Fort Buford, the latter stated that "although he had no authority to contract,—he thought that the (American) Government would pay him (Legaré) a reasonable compensation for his time and supplies." Thus encouraged, Legaré made advances to the Sioux.

THEIR first reply to his negotiations was "An empty stomach has no ears". So Legaré in his turn was forced to prepare a banquet, (Perhaps the origin of the modern luncheon club lies in this very incident!) at which he offered to take thirty delegates to Fort Buford at his own expense. This met with the approval of the majority of the braves, and the delegates were immediately chosen. Sitting Bull, furious at the new turn of events, immediately plotted against the success of the mission. The thirty delegates had not gone far before their way was barred by his nephew, the fatal words which broke up the expedition being: "We know well why you are taking us to Buford, you wish to sell us to the Americans—and by the pound too, for you have chosen the biggest!"

Sitting Bull himself, redoubtable fighter, had slipped away with seventy followers to ask for a Canadian reservation, some say from the Qu'Appelle mission at Lebret, others, from Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. The land refused him, he returned to the Cypress Hills. Many of the children and old people were sick with hunger, some of the weakest dying by the wayside on the two-hundred-mile trip. They had literally nothing to eat but wild turnips—even the plentiful berries of the Qu'Appelle Valley were too green for food at that season.

Negotiations were begun again. This time the old leader capitulated. He demanded the sum of \$300.00 in provisions, but when half that amount was given him he took it and agreed to go.

Thirty-nine carts were prepared for the women and children, and the provisions. But at the last moment Sitting Bull caused another uproar by claiming ten more sacks of flour than he had received. One of his followers crept into Legaré's camp in the night, and attempted to steal them. Accosted by the latter, he fired at his benefactor, his bullet finding a safe target in the flour sack, scattering its contents to the four winds of heaven. As if this had been the last test of Legaré's good faith, Sitting Bull gave him no more trouble. "You have a brave heart," he said finally: "We are satisfied".

It took several trips during May, June and July, 1881, to convey all the Indians back to their own country. In crossing the boundary line the old Sioux leader hesitated again. Asking Legaré to halt the caravan and taking aside his young son, Sitting Bull said "Take this gun, and if necessary use it for the good cause. I have sworn that I would never deliver my gun to them, and I will keep my pledge."

At Fort Buford, where they were met by a company of American soldiers, he made an eloquent speech, saying in part: "This land which I tread under foot is still mine. I have never sold it or given it away—My son, if you live, you will never be a man, because you will never have possessed a gun or a horse."

Sitting Bull distrusted the American authorities to the end. They on their part never forgave him the Custer Massacre. Some years later, in 1890, the old warrior met an inglorious end, shot to death at Pine River agency in a disturbance of religious origin, on the pretext that he resisted arrest.

WHAT peace there must have been in the Cypress Hills after the departure of these turbulent red men! The Mounted Police must have found life quiet by contrast. The traders began to reckon up their losses. Mr. Jean Louis Legaré journeyed to Washington to make his claim in person for \$13,412.00 for transportation and provisions supplied to the Sioux. Some of the items are worth noting:

"To provisions, tobacco and pipes furnished Sitting Bull and followers ———"

"To transportation and board for Indians from Wood Mountain to Fort Buford, at \$32 per Indian ———"

"To one lodge, ———, to one pony for scout ———"

"To one revolver for Sitting Bull ———"

"To one looking glass for Sitting Bull ———"

It is uncertain what sum, if any, Mr. Legaré received from the American Government. His claim was definitely refused in the Court of Claims. In 1882 the Canadian Government recognized his services in helping to rid the country of the alien Indians, when the Marquis of Lorne signed an order granting him \$2000.00. The granting of a township of land was also suggested, but was never carried into effect.

As for the Mounted Police, in the words of one historian, "There is nothing in the whole history of the relations of whites and Indians on this continent, more creditable to the white race than the treatment accorded by the Canadian Government and the Royal North West Mounted Police to this great fugitive chief and his warriors, women and children."

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MUSIC and DRAMA

Geraldine Farrar's Recital — "Fog" a Marine Mystery Play — Edith Taliaferro as Rebecca — A New Crook Play — Five Pianists' Ensemble Programme

Geraldine Farrar in Song Recital

When Geraldine Farrar made her first appearance in concert at Massey Hall shortly after her retirement from the stage a few years ago it was pointed out by the writer that, far from being merely an operatic prima donna, she was an exquisite interpreter of song—particularly of German lieder. That fact was plain to the discerning who heard her sing Schumann's "Nussbaum" and Schubert's "Wohin" on that occasion. It was natural enough that this should be the case for she is the foremost pupil of the great German singer, Lilli Lehmann, and her vocal finesse and delicacy of expression was always a great factor in her operatic successes—the factor which enabled her to win favor in competition with prima donnas of greater vocal endowments. Geraldine Farrar has now apparently decided to eschew opera altogether and to devote the balance of her career to song interpretation; and the wisdom of her decision was amply justified by her beautiful recital at Massey Hall on November 8th.

Such a recital is living proof of how much great artistry counts when the voice begins to decline, though it must not be assumed that because her hair has turned prematurely grey, and she makes no attempt to disguise the fact, that Geraldine Farrar is an old woman. She is in fact but 45, and still one of the youngest of the vocal celebrities of the day. But she encountered the misfortune which is apt to overtake all singers whose voices have been "boosted" in youth; a premature falling off in the quality of her upper notes, which compelled her to give up strenuous operatic roles. Originally Miss Farrar was a mezzo whose voice was artificially lifted to that of a lyric soprano by her earlier teachers. The experiment was a success for a time, but the strain of the process began to tell on her in her fortieth year and the Metropolitan Opera House was in the end compelled to part with a woman who, barring Caruso, had been its most remunerative star. There have been other catastrophes of the kind, notably Olive Fremstad and Ester Ferrabini. Two seasons ago when Madame Schumann-Heink made a triumphant return to the Metropolitan at the age of 84, as Erda in "Das Rheingold," William Guard, the veteran official of that institution, was asked how he accounted for the phenomenon of a woman of her age being still in such excellent form. His reply was terse



MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK
The great Contralto, who will make her farewell appearance in Toronto at Massey Hall next Monday night, (Nov. 14th). The above picture was taken in 1898 and shows her in one of her most celebrated roles, Otrud in "Lohengrin".

and to the point, "Because her voice was left in its mature state when she was young."
The career of Geraldine Farrar has therefore its lesson for all young singers; and also for singing teachers of the type who are always talking about adding notes to the top of the voice. But a still greater lesson is that art endures when voices fail, for Geraldine Farrar as a song reciter gives as much or greater pleasure to the discriminating to-day as in the hey-day of her triumph. The upper notes have faded a little but the middle and lower tones are as emotionally lovely and appealing as ever. Her recent intensive study of song-forms with her friend Lilli Lehmann has extended her repertoire in a glorious way. Seldom has one heard a recital which gave more infinite delight than hers last week. The perfection of her tone production, the evenness of quality in her natural range, the finesse of her phrasing, and all that goes to lovely expression, and the charm of her personality call for superlatives.
In every respect her programme was a distinguished one. The only operatic excerpt was Susanna's piquant aria, "Come Kneel Here" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The humor, grace and smoothness of her singing was exquisitely fascinating. In the balance of her programme she touched on every string of sentiment, "Nussbaum" (a number Svezgali used to rave about and hypnotized Tribby into singing) was given as an extra

number, and in the suggestion she gave of a girl dreaming under whispering leaves was perhaps her greatest triumph, but it would be hard to choose in a series of interpretations that were all jewels of their kind. Her first group was classic, Handel, Quasimodo, Gluck and Beethoven ("Ich Liebe Dich")—in which her rendering of grace notes and ornaments was delicious in finesse and purity. In the romantic German group which followed, Schumann's "Widmung" and "Loreley" were sung with entrancing sincerity of expression, and the ripple of her voice in Schubert's "Wohin" was impeccably fine and brook-like. She revived a couple of the beautiful songs of Robert Franz, strangely neglected of late years, "Thank Me Not" and "Stars with Little Golden Feet"; the latter was especially poetic in feeling. One of her greatest achievements in expression was Loewe's Ballade of a wayward girl at the spinning wheel who feels that she must run out into the fields and find a sweetheart. The delicate intensity with which the final phrase was sung was marvellously effective.
In her French group, an old traditional lyric, "The Fan," was especially fascinating because she used a fan with all the coquetry and grace that she used to employ in "Madame Butterfly." The group included two familiar favorites, Pader's charming "Serenade" and Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux." In English she sang numbers by Rubenstein, Jensen, Brahms, Grieg, and Gretchenbrieff. The Russian she imported to the rendering of Grieg's "Recontre" and the delicacy that she imparted to Gretchenbrieff's "Spring Idyll" describing the opening of the snow-drop showed the range of her style. Finally she gave with enchanting archness Lillian Nordica's favorite encore number, "Then Good-bye Love."

Miss Farrar had a very fine pianist with her in Claude Goussier, who gave color and significance to her accompaniments. In his solo group he particularly distinguished himself by the rhythmic beauty and fire of his playing of a number by Manuel de Falla, "Danse Rituelle du Feu," and followed it with another Spanish dance by the same composer, in which his lightness and quality of touch were apparent.

Five-Piano Recital A Triumph

The success of the Five-Piano recital conducted by Dr. Ernest MacMillan last spring was such that it was decided to repeat the experiment with a more elaborate programme this autumn, and this event at Massey Hall on November 2nd aroused the utmost enthusiasm. Those who came merely to witness a "stunt" found themselves fascinated by the genuine musical beauty of the performance. The same group of artists participated — Ernest Seitz, Reginald Stewart, Alberto Guerrero, Viggo Kihl and Madame Norah de Kresz. The concert owed its success not merely to the distinction which marked the efforts of the individual performers, but to the mastery conducting of Dr. MacMillan, who in certain ensembles obtained thrilling dramatic effects and kept the forces together in a remarkable way. Moreover his arrangements of solo numbers for ensemble purposes were in the highest degree musically and skilful. Much of the appeal of the programme was also due to the hearty enjoyment each artist seemed to take in his task.

In the first section of the programme Schumann's "Carnival," with its 21 brief episodes was given, partly in ensemble arrangements and partly in solos allotted to the various pianists. Judging the performance as a whole it was more interesting even than is "Carnival" when given by a single virtuoso. The different voices (so to speak) seemed to enhance the scheme of presenting a variety of thoughts and moods which was Schumann's basic idea. In the solo episodes Ernest Seitz and Madame de Kresz especially distinguished themselves for beauty of tone and expression, and rhythmic finesse, and the concerted rendering of such numbers as the Preamble and the closing "March of the Daisies" was thrilling in nobility of utterance. As an encore the pianists gave, ensemble, Beethoven's Turkish Patrol, and though for about two bars they "got in a jam" matters were swiftly rectified and the number went through to a triumphal finish.

In the second part, five ensemble numbers and five solos were given. Two exquisite arrangements of Chopin Etudes (E-flat and A-flat) were played with such loveliness and distinction that they had to be repeated. Beforehand one was skeptical as to how a Chopin Etude would sound on five pianos, but the skill in arrangement of Dr. MacMillan and the team-work of the interpreters banished all fears. Except for a ragged moment or two the Rachmaninoff Prelude in G minor proved a brilliant episode. Another sparkling and fascinating achievement was the performance of "La Chasse" (Paganini-Liszt). It abounds in fireworks, and the ornamental effects were scattered about among the pianists who handled them with spontaneity and mutual response. Mr. Guerrero especially distinguishing himself in two glissando passages. The accurate playing of arpeggios in unison was a feature of this work. Finally came a magnifi-

cent rendering of the Chopin Polonaise Militaire in A flat in which the conductor was especially impressive. The nobility of the tone in certain climaxes and the entrancing fire and virility of the whole performance roused extreme enthusiasm in the audience.

The solos interspersed included a gracious and thoughtful rendering of Chopin's Etude in E flat by Viggo Kihl, which served as an introduction to the Etudes mentioned above. Madame de Kresz played a fine descriptive number by Cyril Scott, "Mountain Brook," with rare beauty of tone-color and expression. Alberto Guerrero rendered Chopin's Valse in E minor with a scintillating spontaneity which capti-



MIKHAIL MORDKIN
The great Russian dancer in his "Bow and Arrow" dance. The Mordkin Ballet Russe will appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for five performances beginning on the night of Wednesday, November 17th.

ated his hearers. Ernest Seitz's mastery of the inner secrets of rhythm, tone color and staccato was manifested in a magnificent rendering of Debussy's "Minstrels." Reginald Stewart interpreted a brilliant Toccatina by Yorke Bowen with notable distinction in phrasing and touch. All the pianists in fact seemed to be "on their toes" as the saying goes.

It was regrettable from every standpoint that the vocalist of the occasion chose a programme beyond the range of her voice and art, and the result was rather disastrous. Beethoven's "Ad Perfidio" is a number that should only be attempted by singers of the highest accomplishment, and the same is nearly true of Purcell's "Evening Hymn." They were sung consistently off-pitch and were hard to bear.

Edith Taliaferro's Rebecca

The late Kate Douglas Wiggin made a fortune out of the series of child studies grouped under the title "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and no one begrudged her the rewards, for her Rebecca was a wholly human and delightful youngster, entirely different from such tedious juvenile prigs as Elsie Maynard and Polyanna. She was better than Gypsy Brenton, because Gypsy although possessed of a certain amount of ingratiating awkwardness was allowed by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps to drift into inhuman piety at times. In fact Rebecca was the nicest arrival in the way of a child of fiction since the delightful family group of maidens in Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women."

In time Rebecca arrived in the theatre through the medium of a play written by her creator with the assistance of Charlotte Thompson; and took on even more fascinating lineaments in the embodiment of Edith Taliaferro. No more perfect adaptation of a child of fiction to an actual personality has been seen in our time than Miss Taliaferro's Rebecca, which is revived at the Empire Theatre this week. Though this gifted artist has added inches to her stature as an actress, though not to her physical height, since she first played Rebecca, she is still able to create in a most phenomenal way the illusion of early adolescence in the earlier scenes. Episodical as is the play, it has two cardinal merits—the atmosphere of reality, and completeness in the exposition of its main character. The quality which makes Rebecca Rogers Randall so different and so much more interesting than most other children of fiction is the fact that she possesses the finer qualities of temperament and imagination. Her impulses are of the most generous order, but she is also mischievous and even quick-tempered, able to hate as well as love. Perhaps the most notable instance of the subtlety of Miss Taliaferro as an artist is to be found in her acting of the scenes in which Rebecca gets into a rage; she never exaggerates, she excites sympathy even in a tantrum. Her personal beauty and magnetism are of course indispensable aids in the portrayal of such a role, but her finesse in handling every phase of juvenile emotion, and the illusion of spontaneity that she

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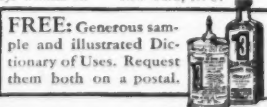
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Talking Among Ourselves

"Stand to Your Work" by W. Eric Harris; Munsion, Toronto; 269 pages; \$2.

NATIONAL thinking in Canada is not the unknown thing it was ten years ago, but still rare enough to be interesting. John Nelson's "The Canadian Provinces," which emphasized the dangers of sectionalism within the Dominion and was quite pessimistic, has been followed this year by W. Eric Harris's "Stand to Your Work," which is built on synthetic lines and is very optimistic. Looking at the progress of the young nation as a unit does seem to inspire optimism. Were it for nothing but the tables of statistics alone, Mr. Harris's work would be a valuable compilation and most pleasant reading. Time and again one notes significant figures, but on wishing to refer to them can find only blue books so loaded with figures that it is useless to hunt for anything in particular. Here are comparative tables of population, finance, trade, resources, products, habitable and occupied areas and so on, neither lengthy nor complicated, but containing the essential figures. It is a pity that the author did not take the trouble to prepare an index.

Of course the book is more than statistics. It is a national viewpoint and philosophy. It deals fearlessly with many delicately adjusted matters of national policy that the politicians generally leave untouched, or only touch superficially, in public debate. It is the book of a patriot, with his country's interests at heart.

Like previous writers of his class, Mr. Harris concerns himself chiefly with economic and political problems and situations. But not wholly: there is some reference to social questions, public morals and the national character.

There cannot be too many such books, for each does its share in promoting national thinking, and only national thinking can make of this country and the people who live on its surface—a nation. Just how much we have still to do to understand one another is seen in the amazing fact that the author, though patriot enough to go through the laborious and intricate work of writing a book of this kind, is not a nationalist at all, but a fervent imperialist. In foreign relations, he seems to think only from one stand point—the Empire's, by which he means England's. He favors contributions to the British navy; he sees our participation in the League of Nations only as a diplomatic support to Great Britain; he wishes our tariff and freight rates adjusted to the greater profit of manufacturers in Great Britain; and he finally wishes us to die—not in defence of our homes, or for principle—but for the Empire.

We Canadians may have the privilege of fighting alongside Britain in the battles for the welfare of the unfortunate peoples of this world, for their protection and their chance of advancement. It is work to which we, as a

The Readers' Guide

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."

142. SHORTER LYRICS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. On its publication some four or five years ago, I had the privilege of introducing this small anthology of contemporary English poetry to Canadian readers. The pieces are very dainty and charming; and almost all the better known and most popular living English poets are represented. The collection immediately proved popular in Canada; and I have never seen any one who has seen it who does not like it. It is an ideal gift, because it pleases so many tastes; and it can be given without purse-strain. At first it cost \$1.35, but the price has now been reduced to \$1. Irwin & Gordon are the agents for Canada. If their present stock runs out they will have to order from England, so if you are thinking of getting a few for Christmas cards you had better place your order early so as not to be disappointed.

young and fortunate nation, should give itself, and in no way could we do more than by doing what we could to ease the burdens on that Motherland of ours which leads the fight. Here is solid ground upon which to formulate proposals for a Canadian contribution to that instrument of Empire and civilization, the British Navy, which will in the future, as it has in the past, protect the weak and powerless peoples of the world against oppression (p. 225).

There are wise words on the railroads, banking, the tariff, and many other kindred things worthy of consideration. The book may be all the more valuable because all its sentiments are not universally shared—in particular its fundamental conception of Canada as an adjunct of Empire, in the light of the illuminating definition: "To me, the Empire is Disraeli" (p. 201).

A Ben Jonson Novel Scenario

"O Rare Ben Jonson" by Byron Steele; Knopf-Macmillan, Toronto 158 pages; \$3.

BIOGRAPHIES progress. A few years ago the "life" in the form of a novel was a rarity, and a pleasant change from the dry and tedious style that older biographers often used. Now we meet the movieized biography. Flick, flick, flick, go the rapid pictures—all the high lights, nothing but the tense moments shown, practically no shading, and absolutely no discussion. I cannot say that I like it for anything except the saving of time: one can get through Mr. Steele's "O Rare Ben Jonson" in two hours as against the two weeks it would have taken to read a 19th century study of the same figure. One, of course, "got more" out of the old-style narrative for the very reason that action is not all of life, nor even a sure index of the motive, emotion and thought behind it. Two men will do the same thing for different reasons; or, two men, of similar ambitions but differing in nature, will perform acts apparently identical, and yet achieve utterly different results. A handy name for the missing factor is character.

The chief fault of this book is that it never once tells us what Ben was like, what was going on inside him. We see him as a conceited and

brilliant school-boy, as a drunken, brawling actor, as a pedantic and successful playwright living fatly under the direct patronage of James I. We see him in action at strategic points throughout his career; but there is no analysis of his character, nor even mention of it. These pictures are capable of interpretation as the moving pictures of either a most unfortunate martyr, or of an insufferable humbug.

As picture, the book is not lacking in detail. There are circumstantial accounts of his being thrown into prison for killing Henshaw's star actor in a duel, and of his friend going for aid to "Will Shakspeare", who sits at the moment in his theatre, counting his money and talking in a sentimental way about the house he is going to buy in Stratford. Queen Elizabeth at the play slaps her leg. Duchesses dance naked to amuse the Court. As a youth, Ben lays bricks and exchanges lewd banter with passers-by. Inigo Jones paints scenery for Ben's masques. It is all very fast, very vivid, and no doubt mostly true—but all surface. Flick, flick, flick.

It goes right through to the granted petition for the 13 inches of ground in Westminster Abbey, where he was buried standing upright; and on, to the recent opening of the tomb, when the skull fell down among the still upright leg bones, and there was still red hair adhering to the skull. But there is one bit near the end, that I earnestly hope is true. It says that Ben was buried without adequate making of the grave, and that a passer-by gave a workman 18 pence to carve the Latin inscription "ORARE BEN JONSON" (Pray for Ben Jonson), but the spacing of the letters made it read "O RARE BEN JONSON"; and when, later, a marble bust was erected, the English interpretation of the inscription was used—"O RARE BEN JONSON."

A tremendous amount has been packed into a small space; and the book is very good for what it really is—a scenario of Elizabethan literary life, centering on the career of the scholar-poet and playwright, though it was not perhaps necessary to make Shakespeare out such a fool as he appears herein.

William Arthur Dwyer

The Diary of a Genius

"Journal of Katherine Mansfield 1914-1922," Edited by J. Middleton Murry; Constable-Macmillan, Toronto; 252 pages; \$2.25.

Reviewed by T. D. Rimmer.

THIS is a book that is apt to flim one's critical sense. There is so much pathos in its pages that one might pardonably fall into sentimentality. Yet it would be almost impertinence to do other than admire the spirit of Katherine Mansfield as she faced, first the Gethsemane of realization and then the dark crucifixion of pain.

In the soul of an artist there is inevitably chaos. Beauty has seldom emerged from the chrysalis of contentment and there are spiritual birth-pangs, chaotic turbulences, before the ultimate is attained and the world enriched by the advent of a work of genius. In the soul of Katherine Mansfield much the same sort of conflict seems to have taken place, and added to the intangible forces was the dread spectre of tuberculosis—surely a formidable array against so frail a foe. Her journal reveals a temperament curiously akin to that of John Keats. There are the same presentiments, the same timorous uncertainty in the acceptance of love—though in this regard she was happier than Keats—and the same physical ailment to fight against. But the pain entailed in Keats' line: "Here lies one whose name is writ in water," was in her subdued and finally melted by the emphasis on spiritual values.

Little need be said about the wisdom of publishing the journal. To some it will seem too poignantly intimate; to others who have read her work it will reveal the personality that lent to that work its peculiar charm, and it will disclose a whimsical and provocative nature that, unfortunately, was overlaid with a grim stratum of pain. Her work may not be on the higher reaches, but it cannot be denied that in the literature of this era it has a honorable place. The faint, elusive charm which pervades it is but the impress of her own personality, and scattered throughout the journal are vivid instances of this. Flushed with the sudden capture of a word or phrase she set it down, and there are many of these that we have met before in one or more of her stories.

But it is the intimate jottings, with their grey relation of a period laced with pain, which will elicit the sympathy of the reader. They constitute a tale of many false dawns where hope burgeoned with a new faith, to wither again into a deeper despondency as the relentless disease obtained a surer hold. There are quaint, whimsical scribbles at times that are like threads of gold through a sombre pattern, and some of her criticisms of literature are shrewd and clear-

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A typical Venetian side canal flanked by the former palaces of the aristocracy. This photograph is from "The Serenade," by C. Marshall Smith (Blackie, Toronto, \$1.75).



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visioned. Others do not lack a certain sharpness, as when she writes:

E. M. Forster never gets any further than warming the teapot . . . yes, but there ain't going to be no tea.

Quoting a few entries will reveal something of the contents of the journal:

A day spent in Hell. Unable to do anything . . . Determined not to weep—weep! There is no limit to human suffering. When one thinks "Now I have touched the bottom of the sea—now I can go no deeper" one goes deeper.

I can find no passage in which she is more fully revealed than in the last entry which she wrote for her husband. It is an unconscious valedictory, poignantly sad and yet with a faith and assurance that linger in the corridors of memory:

By health I mean the power to live . . . in close contact with what I love—the earth and the wonders thereof—the sea—the sun . . . Then I want to work. At what? . . . But warm, eager, living life—to be rooted in life—to learn, to desire to know, to feel, to think, to act. That is what I want. And nothing less. That is what I must try for. All this sounds very strenuous and serious. But now I have wrestled with it (dear) it's no longer so. I feel happy—deep down. All is well.

Another Story of English Life
"The Flower Show" by Denis Mackail; Houghton, Mifflin-Aiken, Toronto; 341 pages; \$2.50.
 Reviewed by Cameron N. Wilson.

AS IN "The Flower Show" the happenings in "The Flower Show" occupy but a single day. The annual meeting of the Nuttington Horticultural Society held in the grounds of Nuttington Court, is the event of the year and the story deals with the village characters of all ranks who contribute directly or indirectly to the setting.

"The Flower Show" is entirely devoid of plot and has only a suggestion of love interest. But so delicate is the characterization and so appealing the humor on every page that one does not miss the elements of mystery and intrigue.

With a wealth of significant detail the intimacies of an English country house are chronicled in a way that makes very real the persons portrayed. The impoverished and somewhat crusty landlord, his little grandson and heir, the butler who shares his master's dislike of modernity, Nan, the nurse, efficient and unruffled, Mason, the incomparable chauffeur—these members of a typical English household unite with the villagers in forming a picture clear-cut and rich in local color.

Denis Mackail's humor is delicious in its suggestiveness. His ramifications might become tiresome if it were not for the gems of thought that crop up in every paragraph. The bickerings of the country folk, the follies of the rector and his wife, the petty jealousies of the Society's officials, are handled with a skill reminiscent of Dickens. It is a book that must be read slowly and over again to be truly appreciated.

All Immigrants Do Not Succeed
"The Royal Cravatts" by Lillian Rogers; Ives Washburn-McLean, Toronto; 354 pages; \$2.50.
 Reviewed by Raymond Knister.

THE puzzling title refers to the Kravitz family, Russians who emigrated to America and changed the name to Cravatt. Gregory, the eldest, held a certificate from the college of pharmacy, and they were of a slightly better type than the average immigrant. The author refers occasionally to blue blood, but the characters did not pretend to such; they merely had not uncommon cases of egomania. So it seems in a spirit of heavy and almost malicious irony that the book was named.

The same spirit is found in the conception. Gregory, determined to get on, acquired the position of clerk in a drug store in New York, met a young doctor of his own nationality and of some means, whose sister he married, opened a small store of his own, struggled years, went bankrupt, started a jobbing establishment, and seemed destined for success. Sophia, his wife, was pretty, quiescent and long suffering during adversity. Then she loved a doctor who came into the shop. He approached Gregory with an idea for women's cosmetics as an excuse to see Sophia. The two invested their money in this and lost it when a wealthy patron sued them for ruining her complexion. Also they put their spare capital into German marks. Sophia would have run away with Everett at this juncture, only Peter, her son, came home that afternoon with a tale of ruining a girl. Then Sophia died.

The other members of the Cravatt family and their interrelations with these are credibly portrayed. The meeting of the two brothers and their wives (p. 187) is one of the good moments. But little sympathy is shown for Gregory and his indomitable ambition. He was "always spluttering" about some plan to make a fortune, always in a fever of endeavor; Sophia listened patiently throughout the years. At last when he was ruined a war told him he had proposed him as a political candidate. He believed it. The glorification of failure found in many writers of the day is almost burlesqued here.

Books Received
 Hasty comment, pertinent and important

The Good Gray Poet by William Douglas O'Connor (Henry S. Saunders, 7 Neville Park Blvd., Toronto, \$2). One of the most interesting documents in American critical literature is the flaming defence of Whitman by his friend O'Connor in Washington. The monograph was printed first as a pamphlet in 1866 in New York. It was reprinted in 1883 in Dr. R. M. Bucke's "Walt Whitman." Mr. Saunders first reprinted it, with a specially written introduction by Mrs. O'Connor, in 1911. Lately, he has been combining his book-making with his enthusiasm for Whitman; and several of his contributions to the Whitman literature have been mentioned here. The present edition of "The Good Gray Poet," numbered and limited to 125 copies, is entirely the work of Mr. Saunders's hands. He set the type, and did the proof-reading and binding unassisted. The result is a very neat and substantial book, that, by its nature, is "rare" from the day of publication.



BEN JONSON
 After the portrait by Gerard Houthorst. Byron Steel's "O Rare Ben Jonson" has just been published by Knopf-Macmillan.

The Old Testament: An American Translation, Edited by J. M. Powlis Smith (University of Chicago Press, Macmillan, Toronto, \$7.50). A revised, literary translation, on the lines of Moulton's "Modern Reader's Bible," but adhering to the King James order of presentation of the material.

The Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen by Howard Carter (Doran, Toronto, 153 photographic illustrations, \$5). This second book is much more interesting than the first because it describes the contents of the tomb, and the opening of the coffin—one of solid gold.

The Silent Force by T. Morris Longstreth (Century-McLeod, Toronto, illustrated with photographs and maps, \$4). Readable history of the North West Mounted Police, of which the author was once a member.

The Romance of Francois Villon by Francis Carco (Knopf-Macmillan, illustrated, \$5). Biography in almost-novel form of the 15th century vagabond French poet, with special care for historical accuracy.

The Letter by W. Somerset Maugham (Doran, Toronto, \$2). The most discussed play of the moment is about some English people at a station in the Malay Peninsula and at Singapore.

Akhnaton by Dmitri Merezhkovsky (Dent, Toronto, \$2). Dramatic novel of ancient Egypt—said to be exceptionally interesting.

The Bacchante and the Nun by Robert Hichens (Ryerson, Toronto, \$2). Novel in the typical style, and of typical subject matter, of the author of "The Garden of Allah."

Folly's Handbook by Mary Agnes Hamilton (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$2). Ultra modern novel of London society against background of the Covent Garden opera.

Jeremy at Crails by Hugh Walpole (Doran, Toronto, \$2). The third "Jeremy" novel shows him grown up and a football hero, so that the book is a study of adolescence.

Patrol by Philip MacDonald (Collins, London, \$2). War novel of British cavalrymen in Mesopotamia.

The Waves of Evil by Jack Bechdel (Henry Altman Co., 1336-1338 Vine St., Philadelphia, perhaps 50c). Cheaply printed reincarnation of the dime novel—probably a reprint.

Gentlemen March by Roland Pertwee (Houghton, Mifflin-Aiken, Toronto, \$2). Mr. Pertwee is at his best in narratives of adventure. In his latest novel he has added to his stock thrills the enticing atmosphere of a Graustarkish royal palace in some small European kingdom. It is a modernized "Beverly of Graustark." And it is very well done, with a pleasing illusion of reality about it.

The Naked Five by Victor France (Gordon & Gotch, Toronto, \$2). For a real, old-time thriller of a murder mystery story, with full equipment, it would be hard to beat "The Naked Five." From the jacket flap: "Once again Hugo Tower, the hero of 'The Carved Emerald,' pits his strength against the powers of evil—the Count and Countess Strogon. Again he is not alone, for with him are Pamela Abington and Oliver Galt—Oliver who was brought into the struggle when he heard Hiram Lancy's dying words . . ."

(Continued on Page 12)

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MUSIC & DRAMA

(Continued from page 7)

strange company together aboard the schooner at midnight. The ship is cast adrift by the blood-mad savage, and in the two and half hours' action in the cabin there is almost enough excitement for a lifetime. As usual, the mystery, including a somewhat unnecessary love tangle, is cleared up just before the final curtain.

In general "Fog" cannot be ranked with either "The Cat and the Canary" or "The Bat" for cleverness of lines or for execution, but the stage effects alone make it well worth seeing for those who like good thrillers.

H. W. McM.

"Buddies" Soldier Play Revived

The Victoria Theatre, is fairly well known in Toronto, having been played here several times. It is an exceedingly light comedy dealing with the love complications of two Canadian soldiers in a French billet after the Armistice and is pretty simple fare. As the title suggests, "Buddies" is an American play which has been Canadianized by the simple process of changing uniforms and place-names, and the fact is rather evident, to the critical eye at least. The uniforms are decidedly weird, Canadian tunics with riding breeches and American army shirts being worn by Canadian infantry privates. The present offering is chiefly remarkable for the opportunity it affords Miss Margaret Doty in the part of Julie, the little French girl who can't get her Canadian soldier lover to propose. Miss Doty plays with remarkable vivacity and charm and is most convincing in the part Malcolm Fasset as Babe, her sweetheart. Hal Thompson as Sunny, who gets into amatory complications, and Halbert Brown as the villain of the piece, are also entirely satisfactory. There are eight musical numbers sprinkled through the three acts which materially help in putting the show across.

P. M. H.

TORONTO is one of the leading cities in the United States and Canada in which Madame Schumann-Heink will sing during her Farewell Tour. The greatest in her public career of 51 years it will practically equal a trip around the globe and will include her seven in late Spring to sing farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House. At the completion of this tour, Madame Schumann-Heink will be 67 years old and she will then enter a new field—to teach and to spread the influence of music as a cultural force in everyday life through the establishment of community opera companies. The program chosen for the farewell to Toronto includes, Mitrane Aria (Rossini), before the "Furies" (La Forza), Die Altmacht (Schubert), Die drei Kleiner (Liszt), Waltraute's Narrative, Act I, "Götterdämmerung" (Wagner), Wiegand (Brahms), Ich Liebe Dich (Grieg), Frühlingszeit (Becker), Cry of Rachel (Salter), Pirate Dreams (Huerter), Down in the Forest (Ronald), Kerry Dance (Malloy).

MADAME OLGA PETROVA, the distinguished international star, comes to the Princess Theatre next week in a new romantic play of her own writing called "What Do We Know?" This is the third play from the pen of Madame Petrova. Her other plays, "The White Peacock" and "The Hurricane" were popular successes during the past two years. "What Do We Know?" is a strong human story with scenes located in a small town in the State of Maine and in New York City. Its unfolding has a bearing on the Oliver Lodge's sums of spiritualism phenomena. Madame Petrova will be supported by Carlton Brickert, Grady Feldman, Lillian Kemble, Helen Blair, Gavin Gordon and eighteen other principal players.

NO BETTER quartette of famous ballet dancers has ever been seen on the stage than that which will be presented when Mikhail Mordkin, the great Russian master of the ballet, brings his ballet here on November 17th for four performances at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Mordkin has secured for this tour Xenia Maklezova, the brilliant young Russian beauty, whose sensational dancing is renowned in Europe. He will also be supported by Hilda Butsova, the famous English danseuse, for years the sole understudy permitted by Pavlova. Pierre Vladimiroff, whose reputation as an interpreter of the classic dance is world-wide, is the fourth. The programme to be submitted by Mordkin is one of exceptional variety and beauty. "Lake of Swans" with music by Tchaikovsky himself, is perhaps the most important production. "Carnival" is Mordkin's own conception and design.

FOR a story, that, in play form was one of the classic lyric romances of continental Europe, yet wholly unknown to America, Samuel Goldwyn retained the talents of Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman. In "The Magic Flame," which opens November 13th at the Uptown theatre, most of the scenes are laid in and around a circus. The story concerns the small gypsy bands that tour the Mediterranean. "The Magic Flame" with a melody which provides the keynote to the entire musical score. On the stage this week Jack Arthur presents Miss Dawn Ascheton, English prima donna, and other equally renowned artists.

AT NEXT Tuesday's twilight concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Lady Eaton, who last sang at Massey Hall with Edward Johnson and has since studied in Florence with Claude Trevor and later with Alfred Seltzer of the Opera Paris, sings the Aria "Knowest Thou the Land" from "Mignon" Sergei Stupin, the Russian cellist, plays Mozart's Concerto in D Major both with the orchestra. The orchestra numbers are: Overture "Mignon" Thomas; and Dr. Albert Ham's march, "Imperium et Unitas," with the composer conducting.

NEXT week, commencing on Monday night, A. S. M. Hutchinson's famous novel, "If Winter Comes," dramatized by B. Macdonald Hastings, will be the attraction for the week at the Empire Theatre. "If Winter Comes" was originally played by that celebrated actor, Cyril Maude. Robert Leslie will play the part that Maude originated, and Edith Taliaferro will play the leading feminine role—Lady Tyber, who has the responsibility of bringing "Mark Sabre" back to respect and responsibility. "If Winter Comes" is an unusual offering and one that will give the Empire Theatre full scope to display their talent. John Gordon is in charge of the staging, and arrangements have been made with Charles Dillingham to give Toronto theatre-goers a duplicate of the original Cyril Maude production.

THE announcement that Scotland has entered into the motion picture field with its own productions, in competition with the producers of the world, will be received by thousands of folk from the land of the heather. At the Regent for one week, commencing Monday, comes "The Immortals" or "Bonnie Scotland," a film version of the romances of Robbie Burns and Sir Walter Scott, now on the silver sheet for all posterity to see. This production will be shown under the patronage of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, who have signified their intention of attending, as well as Lieutenant Governor Ross, who will also lend his presence to the opening presentation.

MISS EMMA GOLDMAN, Dramatic Critic, Writer and Lecturer, spent many years in the United States, interpreting the social message of the modern drama. She therefore holds that every great dramatic work contains a vital message to thinking men and women. Unfortunately this message is very often completely lost to the average theatre-goer. Miss Goldman has been in Toronto for some months, and the coming week she will speak on the Irish Dramatists before and since the war, and their social importance, and also on "Crime, Its Cause and Possible Cure."

"JIGGS, Maggie and Dinty," surrounded by a bevy of beautiful chorus girls and an ocean of musical comedy, come next week to the Gayety Theatre in the newest cartoon screener, "Bringing Up Father in Politics." Plot, action and scenery are all new. The "Bringing Up Father" series in musical comedy will soon celebrate its silver anniversary, the undeniable guarantee of its favoritism with the theatre-going public of this country. Seventeen scenes and twenty-four gallopers in the chorus give an idea of the completeness of a show headed by Pete Curley, Beatrice Harlowe and Jimmie Connors.

A SERIES of twelve piano-lecture recitals by Reginald Stewart to be given on the radio is announced. The series will be a survey of the piano literature from Bach to Da Falla.



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Changing London

LONDON is changing; fast and furiously changing, writes T. R. Ybarra, London correspondent of the New York "Times". For example, few things in London so typified the city as did Regent Street. That double row of nineteenth century facades—how noble they looked with their coatings of yellow paint and their dignified pillars, as they stood there in an unbroken line, between Piccadilly Circus and Oxford Circus. Built by Nash in the days of the Regent (whence the name of the street), they were especially effective where they formed the sides of the so-called Quadrant—that part of Regent Street that sweeps northward in a bold curve from Piccadilly Circus. Ask anyone who knew London five years ago—or ten—or fifty—what he remembers best about its streets, and he is almost sure to name the Quadrant, if not first, then certainly among the first two or three items of his recollection.

Diagonally across the way there are two more old Regency facades. One, you cannot help feeling will be gone within the next few weeks, for already a building just like it, which stood next door, has been torn down, making its neighbor look so incongruous and pathetic amid the march of modernity that to tear it down also would seem to be an act of kindness.

Just beyond is another old building, rather larger and prouder than the three other structures. It has just received a fine new coat of white paint, as if its owner hoped to cheat time by making him believe this to be a modern edifice instead of one that was standing probably before Wellington won Waterloo.

But you cannot help feeling that neither paint nor anything else can save the old structure; like the rest of the Georgian Regent Street it is doomed. In a few years modern buildings will line its entire length, all the way from Waterloo Place to Oxford Circus, and its dignified old architectural garb will be no more than a memory.

No more than a memory—like Devonshire House. It is now some time since Devonshire House, one of London's most famous old landmarks, was demolished; but only quite recently have Londoners and foreigners in London been able to appreciate fully the extraordinary change its demolition has wrought.

How long did Devonshire House stand there, diagonally across from where the Green Park ends and Piccadilly first takes on the look of a real metropolitan street? Almost a full two centuries—long enough, anyhow, to impress itself upon visitors as one of the very cornerstones of their London recollection. Outside, the residence of the Dukes of Devonshire was bare and gaunt—ugly, almost. But what of it? It was a part of London's flesh and blood and marrow. It seemed to say to passers-by: "I shelter the great of the world; I can afford to look as I please."

And what memories clustered around Devonshire House! What ghosts of grand festivities haunted it! At which one of its small top story windows was it that Queen Victoria used to sit, having stolen away from the august company downstairs, to watch the roaring tide of Piccadilly traffic?

Only then could she see Londoners as they really were. Being their Queen, she knew them elsewhere only as long lines of men and women on their best behavior, pushed back by policemen, loyally cheering her as she drove along in her carriage of state. But as she peeped from the window at Devonshire House, London throbbed and laughed and lived its tumultuous life before her eyes, unconscious of her proximity. "I love to watch it," she would tell the Duchess of Devonshire.

Twenty-six years ago Queen Victoria closed her eyes to that and all other earthly sights—and now the mansion from which she loved to see London off its guard has been swept away. In its place is a towering modern structure, glaringly white and blatant where Devonshire House was gray and tranquil; it flaunts offices and apartments where ducal halls once reflected a courtier England.

If you go to London's business marts, it is the same story. Every day sees the demolition of some old rookery and the rise of some up-to-date business edifice in its stead. On the site of moldering old business houses, on whose rickety stairways one expected every instant to encounter the Cheeryble brothers or read the sign of Dodson & Fogg, one now walks into offices that might be on Lower Broadway and reads the name of him who reared the great Bush Terminal Building in New York.

Already there is Bush Building in the Strand and, on either side of it, where a short time ago there were little buildings full of cobwebby business lairs of London's old-fashioned traders, is now a vacant lot. On both these lots the alert American has an option. Which means, undoubtedly, that before long American visitors will see, rising upon these lots, buildings that will remind them of anything rather than Charles Dickens.

Royal Horse Show Next Week

WITH the heaviest entry list in its history the Royal Horse Show, to be held in connection with the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto from November 16 to 24, will easily maintain its reputation as the largest event of this kind in North America. Not only are the Canadian entries very heavy but a record will be set in the number of horses entered from American stables. Among those from United States, some of whom have shown in Toronto before, are Messrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Philadelphia; F. H. Bentzen, Milwaukee, N.Y.; A. E. Byers, Wilkesville, N.Y.; I. J. Kittinger, Buffalo; Alaska Farms, Aiton, N.Y.; Mortimer B. Fuller, Scranton, Pa.; Harry H. Hall, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. L. L. Rowland, Southampton, Pa.; Miss I. J. Kittinger, Buffalo; Miss Jean Brown Scott, Stratford, Pa.; Mrs. Harold Palmer, Grosse Point, Mich.; Rolling Rock Farms, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Mary L. Johnson, Pittsburg; Mr. Hubert A. May, Pittsburg; the Masses, Carmichael, Le Roy, N.Y.; Mr. L. Bawood, Buffalo; Mr. Edgar J. Kaufman, Pittsburg; Miss Frances Furnsworth, Montclair, N.J.; and two score others, to say nothing of the prominent Canadian exhibitors, who have entered, such as Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Uplands Farm, Mr. Murray Fleming, and very many others who will give the American visitors stiff opposition. Many box-holders from the States have been already booked for this great show.

H. L. Mencken says "there will be no peace until all nations adopt a universal language." But they'd have to have a war to determine what language to adopt.—*Toledo Blade*.



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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)

Are They the Same at Home by Beverly Nichols (Doran, Toronto, \$2.50). Sixty-one brief, clever portrait sketches of contemporary figures from George Moore to Georges Carpentier.

Alfred E. Smith by Henry F. Pringle (Macoy-Masius-Irwin, Toronto, \$2.50). Neither his friends nor his foes altogether like this impartial study of the Governor of New York.

Pit-Head Poems by Frederick C. Boden (Dent, Toronto, \$1). The poetry of this young English miner has suddenly attracted wide attention.

Later Greek Religion by Edwin Bevan (Dent, Toronto, \$1.50). A survey of Greek religious philosophy that has had highly complimentary reviews in England.

The Black Douglas by Donald Douglas (Doran, Toronto, illustrated, \$2). A novelized version of the romance of one of the greatest of historic Scottish chiefs.

The Jeweller of Brondal by Fritz Wittels (Doran, Toronto, illustrated, \$2). An exotic and erotic tale of intrigue in the Orient.

Eros the Slayer by Alno Kallas (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$1.75). Madame Kallas, wife of the Estonian minister at London, who has formerly been known through her short stories, now moves toward the novel. She offers in one volume two novelettes—both love stories, sympathetically told.

The Life of Don Quixote and Sancho by Miguel de Unamuno (Knopf-Macmillan, Toronto, \$1). The great Spanish novelist has written the story of Quixote and Panza, as related by Cervantes, adding thereto a running commentary of penetrating exposition. His work is a distinct addition to the Quixote literature, and has been admirably translated into English.

Forward to Nature by J. S. Collis (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$1.25). A dramatic dialogue is here used by Mr. Collis to present the arguments of Spengler in his "Decline of the West" directed to the end that man should accept his obvious destiny, pour his life into cities and perish in the mental disease arising out of the concentration. But the other half of the dialogue is more important. It expresses the author's own view that man should strive for a more natural and beautiful way of living.

Pass On by Florence Lawford (Werner Laurie-Irwin, Toronto, \$1). A charming Sussex novel, centering upon the development of a girl from infancy to womanhood. It is very well written and depends largely on the picturesqueness of country scenes, and the quaintness of country folk.

The Silent Queen by W. Seymour Leslie (Boni & Liveright-McLennan, Toronto, \$2). A certain sanitary device in common use is the product of a manufacturer imbued with the idea of making an international success of his business. The result is a very broad burlesque on Big Business. The central vulgarity consists in breaking that social taboo which prevents this ordinary article of home and office furniture being named in polite society—or in a review of the novel.

The Gay Tradition by Norman Venner (Doran, Toronto, \$2). This is an English story of post-war youth, the hero being a young man devoted to electrical research, until he meets a certain girl, after which adventures begin. There is a vein of pleasant humor through the book.

The Counterfactors by André Gide (Knopf-Macmillan, Toronto, \$2). The very distinguished French novelist claims that this is his "best" novel, meaning that he has eliminated philosophical and sociological themes, and propaganda of all sorts, and is merely concerned with transcribing, or recreating, life. In other words, he depends solely on plot, characterization, and character development. In the course of the book one finds a dozen inter-related stories.

The Jew of the House and Raven by George Barr McCutcheon (Dodd, Mead, Toronto, \$2). Again the intrepid Mr. McCutcheon launches another tale of Old Graustark. In his very best Graustarkian manner. Here is chivalry, and love, and tears and titillations in an opera bouffe Court.

Inspector French and the Starvel Tragedy by Freeman Wills Croft (William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., 45 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, \$2). A detective story that begins promisingly with a heap of smouldering ruins and three corpses.

The Best Poems of 1926, Selected by Thomas Moul (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$1.75). This anthology of magazine verse includes work from British and American periodicals and includes many prominent poets, such as: Humbert Wolfe, Edna St. Vincent Millay, F. S. Flint, Lizette Woodworth Reese and Wilson MacDonald.

What Can a Man Believe by Bruce Barton (MacLelland & Stewart, Toronto, \$2.50). The enterprising New York advertising man, having lately discovered Jesus and the Bible, and found them profitable as subject matter for books, has now tackled theology in earnest. With his usual efficiency, he has straightened out in 250 pages all the philosophical and theological difficulties that the world's greatest thinkers have faced for 2,000 years. It is a wonder he does not start a church—on strictly commercial lines. Perhaps that is to follow. Meanwhile we have the three Gospels according to Bruce.

The Book of Famous Queens by Lydia Hoyt Farmer (Crowell, New York, illustrated, \$2.50). From the naughty Semiramis to the proper Queen Victoria, and touching meanwhile on interesting characters like Cleopatra and Catherine II of Russia, the author circumspcctly reveals all that a young girl should know about royal ladies.

Solitaria by V. V. Rozanov (Boni & Liveright-McLennan, Toronto, \$1). Possibly the account of the author's life herein by S. S. Kotellansky will be found more enjoyable, as it is certainly more coherent, than the text of the late Rozanov's masterpiece, which was suppressed in 1912 on its first appearance as dealing too frankly with sex and religion. The author, who had been a school teacher, spent most of his life as a journalist on the most re-



ONE OF THE HAUNTS OF DANTE
The Ponte Vecchio with its seductive little jewellery shops. From "Seeing Italy" by E. M. Newman (Funk & Wagnalls, \$5).

actionary of Russian papers, which was suppressed by the Bolsheviks in 1918. The author died a year later. I am afraid that I do not find anything either profound or shocking in his book, but a great deal that is trite, a little that is foolish, and considerable that is just words.

Lights Up by Grace S. Richmond (Doubleday, Page-Gundy, Toronto, \$2). Mrs. Richmond is a purveyor of sweetness rather than light. Her last novel is advertised as her best—presumably her sweetest. It concerns a tilted girl, who bore her disappointment bravely, and was suitably rewarded by being enabled to secure herself something better.

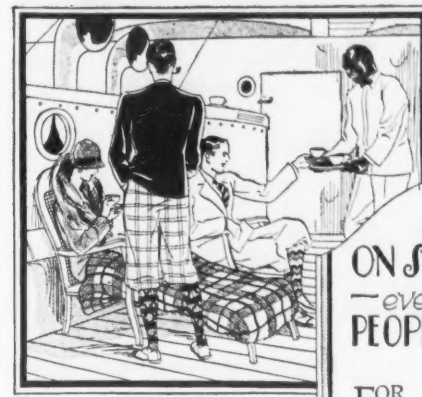
The Grey Shrines of England by Arthur Grant (Chambers, Edinburgh-John Cooper, R.R. 4, Bolton, Ont., illustrated, \$2). Among the many charming Chambers' books on places of interest, none is better done than the descriptive work on ancient architectural monuments in England, with their accompanying histories and legends. The book contains 32 excellent photographs.

Literary Notes

AT LUNCH the other day a member of "The Big Board"—"The Little Board" and a literary agent were discussing the movies. It seems Jim Tully had just turned down \$25,000 for the moving picture rights to CIRCUS

PARADE. From the money angle of the movies the talk drifted to the fact that usually the movies buy a book for its title, and after mutilating the plot generally discard the title. The following story was told apropos of this condition. A well-known author was watching a pre-showing of a movie made from his book. In deep disgust at the liberties taken with his story he turned to one of the officials and said, "I wonder if I can get the rights to write a novel around this movie." The official (who did not recognize him) answered very seriously "I will let you know in a few minutes." He disappeared and when he came back said, "Yes it can be arranged providing we can get the movie rights."

ALFRED NOYES, English poet, speaking in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, last Wednesday evening, paid high tribute to Tennyson and flayed the modernist schools of verse. To exemplify the beauty of the traditional forms he read several of his own poems. He said: "A rowing crew, rowing in free verse, is a sure bet to lose the race." He might have added that a street railway or office filing system run on free verse lines wouldn't do either. But Beauty is not necessarily so geometrical. One may be quite sane and prefer the lovely disorder of an English flower-garden to a group of uniform blooms arranged with military precision.



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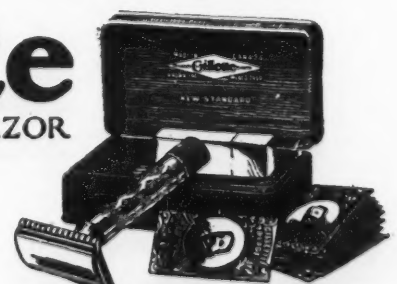
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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 12, 1927

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

High Taxes Discourage Foreign Investors

Canada's Policy Should Be to Place Earnings on Lower Basis of Taxation Than Those of Any Other Nation From Which We Expect Money for Investment.

By Hugh Macdonald
Legal Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
(Being an address delivered at the recent Canadian Tax Conference in Toronto.)

AMONG the numerous and difficult political and economic problems that press for solution from the Canadian public none are more important than those that come within the field of public finance, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal. Our Government receipts and expenditures have increased enormously within present years. It is perhaps natural that the financial problems of the Dominion should have attracted more attention than those of the provinces, cities and towns. We do well to remember, however, that the questions which fall within the jurisdiction of our local governing bodies touch more intimately than the larger and more spectacular matters which engage the attention of the Dominion Government. Moreover, the expenditures and receipts of the Provincial Governments, since Confederation, have increased proportionately much more than those of the Federal Government.

Taxation in its broadest sense is as old as the record of man himself. Closely interwoven with economic life, its development is a true reflection of the vast political and social changes that have taken place throughout history. Appearing first in the guise of voluntary contributions in primitive society, taxation later assumed a compulsory character when royalty began to extend its influence and commerce developed. What was initially merely a periodic and compulsory contribution for a particular or personal service, soon became a means of promoting common well-being. Revenues flowing into the public coffers were utilized at first for the promotion of national security and defence and later for the regulative and cultural activities of government, and these in most cases form the bulk of the functions of government today. It is here that we have the beginnings of the problem of taxation with its modern ramifications.

In the present day, the people everywhere demand as a right at the hands of governments, more attention to all matters concerning the public welfare. Expenditures for the development and fostering of industry and commerce must be made. The needs of more and better roads for improved methods of communication must be satisfied. Education in the most modern and effective form must be provided. Public institutions, corrective, preventative and curative must be erected and maintained. Health and sanitary conditions must receive attention. Finally, a multitude of other classes of expenditure due to the growth of civilization and modern conditions, the recognition in legislation of the preventative as against the repressive principle is rendered absolutely necessary. All these new functions of Government mean fresh expenditures. These expenditures require increased revenue, to derive which, as a matter of course, increased taxation becomes necessary; and hence a due recognition and application of the characteristics of our modern age must be had as against the less sufficing requirements of former times. Without revenue, organized society would lapse rapidly into confusion and anarchy. No thoughtful person, therefore, of this day can, for a moment, think that Governments can exist without revenue. It is as essential to the structure and efficiency of Government, as blood in the veins is to the life of the individual.

OF COURSE, dissatisfaction with a tax is not novel. No poet in the course of literature has burst into lyric rhapsodies over the Lay of the Last Tax. No crowd in the course of history has ever thrown its sweaty caps in the air rejoicing over tax legislation. On the contrary, the pages of history are covered with the evidence of discontent and dissatisfaction growing out of faulty and oppressive taxation.

Indirect taxation antedates direct taxation. Restricted as they are to direct taxes, the provinces have had no light task in enlarging and increasing this decidedly unpopular field of taxation. The yearly subsidies paid to the provinces by the Dominion Government are based largely on population and, since population has increased, but slowly, this item of provincial receipts now forms but a small and unimportant part of the total provincial revenue. More and more the provincial governments have been thrown upon their own resources in their attempts to furnish revenues adequate to their increasing expenditure. Probably this is a good thing for it is a sound maxim of public finance that the expending authority should be the collecting authority.

The imposition of direct taxes by the Dominion Government has therefore given rise to more or less irritation on the part of the Province. The result of this is a demand for a better and more definite demarcation of the field of taxation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. An alternative solution is based upon co-operation in the levying of common direct taxes, the receipts to be collected by one of the governments and a division to be made between all, but this solution does not meet with much favor, probably due to the fact that the collection of taxes is politically unpopular.

THE Great War upset human calculations and proved far more costly, directly and indirectly, than even the keenest and most far-sighted militarist could have contemplated. Its effects were felt throughout the entire economic system and the decades to come will continue to reflect the consequences of the world's greatest upheaval. The destruction of capital and wealth has been far larger than the annual increments due to saving, and although the world is poorer today than it was before the war, the yearly costs of government are bound to remain at a level twice or three times as high as in 1914, and in some cases still higher. This is the sum and substance of the economic situation as it confronts us today. That the bur-

(Continued on Page 15)



HERE'S A REAL GAMBLER

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have \$1,000 which I can afford to lose, either by gambling on a horse-race or in the mining market, and thought perhaps you might name a mining stock that has, in your opinion, the earmarks of a gambling chance to make good. Give it a name and I will hit it on the nose for \$1,000.

J. Y. K., Pembroke, Ont.

Hitting mining speculations on the nose is a rather dangerous pastime just now. The market has been boiling for some time, and a period of market breaks may soon develop. Your desire to gamble with money which you can afford to lose, and to take the long shot, renders advice difficult. The fact that quotations for the long shots are low is direct evidence of their uncertainty. Millercrest at Gowanda has property of interesting merit, and might rank among the fairest of the longer shots. But, to get into well-financed enterprises of larger scale, I might point to Jackson-Manion in the Clearwater Lake section of Red Lake, the Newbec in the Rouyn district and Bidgood in the Kirkland Lake district. Perhaps if you were to divide the bet four ways you might get the thrill you are looking for.

GETTING IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am a business woman with a little money to invest, which my employer advises me to put into shares of the Asbestos By-Products Corporation. It is a new company and he thinks it is a good chance to "get in on the ground floor." However, I am doubtful, as I always read your paper and notice that you are distrustful of new companies. I should be grateful for your advice and some definite information about the company.

M., Westmount, Que.

This is a new company which proposes to build a plant in Montreal East for the manufacture of tile, sewer pipe, brick, shingles and wall-board from the by-products of asbestos. It claims that its process is thoroughly protected by patents, that its products have been found by experienced chemists to be superior to similar products made from other materials and that they can be produced at a lower price. It says also that it has completed a contract, covering a period of years, for the purchase of raw materials at a very low price. It proposes to finance the building and equipment of its plant by selling five thousand cumulative preferred shares of \$100 par value and a like number of common shares of no par value. The stock is being offered in units of two preferred and two common shares at a price of \$240 per unit.

The stock of a new, unproven company like this is obviously a much riskier purchase than that of a well-established company with a satisfactory record of earnings extending back over a number of years. A large proportion of new ventures fail to achieve success. In the present case the stock cannot be considered as other than very speculative at this stage, as a purchaser has no security for his money until the plant is built and equipped and no return can be expected until these things have been done and the company is producing and marketing its product successfully. Furthermore, under the best of conditions the stock will inevitably have low marketability for some time to come.

CANADA CEMENT'S NEW BONDS AND STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the new 5 1/2 per cent. bonds and 6 1/2 per cent. preference shares of the Canada Cement Company, which Wood, Gundy and Company is selling. Is the latter a thoroughly reliable firm? I know I can depend on your advice.

L. B. F., Brandon, Man.

Both these securities are very attractive. The Canada Cement Company has been in successful operation for over seventeen years and now ranks among the strongest industrial organizations of this country. It is in excellent shape financially. The business is also in a strong strategic position; its plants are well situated with regard to the consuming markets of Canada and the company is therefore in a position to take full advantage of the increasing demand for cement. Although some 275,000 barrels of cement were exported from Canada in 1926, the export market still plays but a small part in the Canadian

cement industry. Its immediate growth and future rest mainly with consumption in Canada, and there is every indication that in this country—possibly even more than in the United States—the industry is still in its infancy. Its growth does not rest only with increase in population—cement is being used for a rapidly increasing number of purposes.

Net earnings of the Canada Cement Company available for bond interest, depreciation, preference share dividends and income taxes amounted to \$3,755,956 in 1921, \$3,887,239 in 1925 and \$3,924,891 in 1926. For the nine months of the present year to September 30 the figure was \$3,714,884. On the basis of these earnings for the nine months, it is estimated that net earnings for the full twelve months ending December 31, 1927, will be \$4,583,649. As the annual interest requirements on this issue of 5 1/2 per cent. first mortgage bonds are but \$1,100,000, it is evident that there is a big margin of safety. If we deduct this sum from the estimated year's earnings together with \$1,225,000 as provision for depreciation and federal taxes, there remains a balance of \$2,258,649 with which to meet the annual preferred dividend requirements of \$1,365,000. This also looks pretty satisfactory. Incidentally, each \$100-par-value preference share carries a bonus of two-fifths of a share of no-par-value common stock. Yes, Wood, Gundy and Company are thoroughly reliable.

"FOUR OUT OF FIVE HAVE IT"

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been advised to buy the Class "A" shares of the Forhan Company, which I understand are listed on the New York Curb, but would like a little information and advice from you before doing so. I know the company does a lot of advertising, but is it really making progress? Do the Class "A" shares look like a reasonably good buy? What does the participating feature amount to?

T. A. M., Montreal, Que.

Although somewhat speculative and unseasoned, the Class "A" stock appears to have possibilities. As you doubtless know, the company is one of the leading tooth paste manufacturers of this continent. Between 1912 and 1914 approximately \$35,000 was paid in as capital, since when the company has expanded entirely from earnings. Its present capitalization consists of 150,000 Class "A" shares, 48,750 of which are owned by employees, and 150,000 common shares. The Class "A" shares are entitled to \$1.60 a share per annum and participate equally with the common after the latter have received \$1 a share. The Company has spent over \$5,000,000 during recent years in advertising its products, and obviously has built up a substantial goodwill. Its products are widely distributed and its volume of business has more than quadrupled since 1920.

As regards earnings, the Forhan Company's net income doubled from 1922 to the end of 1926, and the present prospect is that the returns for 1927 will be the best in its history. Net earnings for the first half of the year were 41 per cent. ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1926, and were equal under the participating provision to \$1.17 a share on the Class "A" shares and \$0.87 on the "B" shares, as compared with \$0.87 on the "A" and \$0.57 on the "B" in the first half of last year. The Class "A" stock yields a fairly attractive return on the present dividend basis, and it is quite possible that the participating feature of the shares may become effective before long if profits continue to grow.

GOODYEAR COTTON PREFERRED ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me some information on Goodyear Cotton stock? Is it a safe buy? How is it selling, and what dividend does it pay? Is it the same company as Goodyear Tire?

I. C. M., Embro, Ont.

The Goodyear Cotton Company of Canada, Limited, was incorporated in March, 1926, to acquire the plant and equipment of the Canadian Manhasset Cotton Company, Limited, at St. Hyacinthe, Que. It manufactures cotton fabrics and cotton ducks used in the manufacture of tires and rubber goods. Its capital stock consists of \$475,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of \$100 par value and 5,250 common shares of no par value, the

(Continued on Page 14)

"Miracle" Wheat Again

Unsuspecting Farmers Being Asked to Fall Once More for Ancient Hoax — Now Called "King Tut's Wheat".

By L. H. Newman
Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

THERE has appeared recently in a number of leading agricultural papers an article entitled "King Tut's Wheat Grown in the West." The article refers to certain results obtained by a soldier settler living near Edmonton, Alta., and gives the impression that the wheat in question was discovered in 1922 in the tomb of King Tut-ankhamen. As a matter of fact the records show that this wheat was known as far back as 1840, when one enterprising gentleman offered heads at \$5 each.

The above variety belongs to the Poulard subspecies of wheat being somewhat intermediate between the common and durum wheats. It has numerous aliases, the most common of which are Egyptian, Eldorado, Many-headed, Miracle, Mummy, Seven-headed and Alaska. It has always been easy to interest people in this wheat owing to its branched head. If an unbranched head will yield so much, surely a branched head will yield much more! While head for head this may be true, yet experiments have not shown that it holds good acre for acre. This wheat was probably introduced into North America from Europe or Egypt in Colonial days. It was received by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture in 1807, since which time it has appeared periodically under one name or another.

In 1908 the United States Department of Agriculture began an extensive investigation of this wheat, which investigation continued for several years. In the meantime it has been tried by farmers all over the United States, but it is not now grown anywhere as a commercial crop. The fact that it has never become established in spite of the remarkable advertising it has received is a good indication of its inferiority. Promoters, however, resurrect it periodically, and, owing to its striking and unusual appearance, manage to sell it to the unsuspecting farmer at exorbitant prices.

The essential facts concerning Alaska wheat have been summed up very nicely in a bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture—Bulletin No. 557, 1916, P. 27—at the conclusion of extensive tests conducted at many points in the U. S., as follows:

- (1) That it has been used in this country very often as a means of deceiving people and very seldom as a farm crop;
- (2) That it has failed to produce even fair yields when tried in many parts of the country, and has never been known to produce extraordinary yields;
- (3) That it is not a good milling wheat;
- (4) That the branched head is not a sign of superior yielding power.

Manitoba in the Paper-Producing Field

WHEN in 1870 the members of the Red River Expedition under Lord Wolseley had pulled their guns over the last portage of the Dawson trail—around Pine falls—how little they dreamed that on that very site would one day be reared the first paper-mill in the Prairie Provinces! Perhaps the outstanding feature of the first thirteen years of this century in Canada was the population influx that peopled the prairies and made wheat the barometer of our national prosperity; much as the next thirteen has been featured by the marvelous growth of the pulp and paper industry.

For obvious reasons, the eastern provinces first experienced the major development in this vast new forest industry, but it was inevitable that Manitoba should also come into her own, for that province is also the habitat of the spruce tree—two-thirds of her surface is forest land—and on many of her rivers are magnificent water-powers. The development of these resources will tend to do for that province what the exploitation of similar natural wealth has done and is doing for Eastern Canada.

The development of the pulp and paper industry in Manitoba promises to be of great value to settlers by providing a ready market for pulpwood cut from their holdings during the process of land clearing operations. Further, this important auxiliary source of revenue, as it becomes available, will enable the extension of settlement into the remoter wooded areas.

The Pine Falls townsite and the Manitoba Paper Company's mill are located on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, a little above its mouth and about 70 miles north-east of Winnipeg. The millsite has been pronounced one of the finest on the continent, while the townsite has been laid out for a population of 4,000 by a town-planning expert and nothing has been overlooked that will help to make Pine Falls a model town with every modern convenience and service required for private or communal welfare. The mill itself is compactly built and thoroughly equipped with every modern device to reduce overhead and increase output.

The terms under which this initial paper project has been brought into being and by which it will operate in future have been carefully formulated by the Honorable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, with the object of conserving the public interest and at the same time providing an opportunity for the development of this new industry. Upon the Department of the Interior, through the Forest Service, rests the heavy responsibility of safeguarding and developing the future producing power of the forest lands to which the company must look for its supply of raw material.

Nations who wish to go to law with one another can appear before the Permanent Court of International Justice, which sits at The Hague. There are eleven regular judges and four deputies, each of a different nationality. The Court gave its first verdict in August, 1922.



The turning of the first sod by Mayor Kenny, of Halifax, N.S., on the site of the Lord Nelson Hotel to be erected in that city. The photograph shows Premier Rhodes addressing the gathering.

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GOLD @ DROSS

GOODYEAR COTTON PREFERRED ATTRACTIVE

(Continued from Page 13)

latter of which are all owned by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada. Ranking ahead of the preferred and common stocks is an issue of \$300,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due to mature in 1941. Dividends at the full 7 per cent. rate are being regularly paid on the preferred stock, which is now quoted around 97 bid, 102 asked. So far the company has earned its preferred dividends about three times over.

The strength of this stock lies in the fact that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada has contracted to purchase from the Goodyear Cotton Company a minimum of 300,000 pounds of fabrics each year on a cost plus basis, so long as the latter company has bonds or cumulative preferred stock outstanding. In effect, this contract assures sufficient funds to meet costs of production, bond interest and sinking fund, preferred dividends and all other expenses. Goodyear Tire of Canada is in a very good position financially and there seems no reason to doubt its ability to carry out its part of the contract. The Goodyear Cotton preferred shares thus have a very satisfactory degree of security.

LOW-PRICED MINING STOCK NOT INVESTMENTS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information about Bidgood Mines? Please name some of the lower priced mining stocks that would be a good investment for a business girl.

Miss G. G. Ottawa, Ont.

Bidgood is exploring an interesting ore shoot. Machinery is being installed with which to speed up work. The one ore shoot does not assure success, but it does open fairly promising possibilities. Within the next two months work at other levels should reveal information on which to form an opinion whether good or bad. The lower priced issues cannot be looked upon as investments. There is always a risk of absolute failure. That is why they are selling low. Among such risky ventures with fair chance are such as Jackson-Manion and Newbec. For greater safety, plus good speculative chance, you might do well to turn to such as Noranda and McIntyre-Porcupine.

SHOULD I BUY PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you recommend the stock of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company as a wise purchase for a retired merchant, fairly comfortably fixed but with no money to throw away? I used to be a grocer and know the company's line well. What I want is a safe investment with a good return, and with some chance of increasing in value, if possible.

L. C. Sherbrooke, Que.

You're asking rather a lot, I'm afraid. It's not very easy these days to find a safe investment that offers a big return and the likelihood of appreciation in value. Pure Gold shares are now quoted at 21½ bid, 22 asked. They are paying dividends at the rate of \$1.50 per share annually, and the yield to a purchaser at the present asked price would thus be 6.81 per cent. This is a good return, of course, especially in these days of declining yields. The company's business is an old-established one and its products enjoy a good measure of popularity, as you know. Its annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1927, showed a good increase in earnings over the previous fiscal period, which covered thirteen months, earnings per share of capital stock amounting to \$1.93 as compared with \$1.32. There was a surplus for the year, after deducting depreciation, federal taxes and dividends, of \$21,453, which compares with a deficit for the previous thirteen months of \$33,709. The total profit and loss surplus was \$43,289, as compared with \$21,836, and net working capital \$286,352 as compared with \$280,286.

Thus you can see that although the company improved its position a good deal during the year, the dividend return can hardly be called safe as yet. However, the showing was an encouraging one, and if the improvement is continued the shares should advance in price. As to this, I am informed unofficially that for the first four months of the current fiscal year, July to October inclusive, profits have been running about 18 per cent. ahead of the corresponding months of last year. There has been very little market activity in this stock so far, the price during the present year ranging between 19 1/8 and 22. It was originally offered to the public in December, 1924, at \$24.50. The company seems to enjoy good management, although some shareholders have accused it of being unprogressive.

NORANDA SHOULD JUSTIFY CURRENT QUOTATIONS

L. C. Washington, D. C. Noranda has big ore reserves and offers promise of being able to realize profits sufficient to justify current quotations. The only uncertainty of serious concern at this time has to do with the question of whether mineralization will continue to great depth, or not. If future development should show present conditions continuing to great depth, the value of shares might reasonably advance considerably.

GRAPHIC PUBLISHERS STILL DOING BUSINESS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago I bought a few shares in Graphic Publishers, Limited, of Ottawa, and I have just been told that the company is in serious financial difficulties and liable to go under any minute. Please tell me if there is any truth in this.

N. S. Victoria, B.C.

There is none that I know of. The company is a young one but it appears to be making satisfactory progress. The president, whom I asked for information, states that it is in good shape financially and that the outlook is distinctly promising.

MOND NICKEL AN ATTRACTIVE HOLD

F. W. W. Sarnia, Ont. Mond Nickel is fortified behind very large ore reserves. Following plans for expansion on International Nickel, it is also believed Mond Nickel will not be long in taking a somewhat similar step. The management is highly capable and farseeing. The shares are an attractive hold.

ABANA SHARES SPECULATIVE

B. R. F. Quebec, Que. Abana is carrying on exploration and development with a fair measure of encouragement. In the past the quotations for shares have seemed to suggest possibility of manipulation. Some high-grade ore is reported, but a question at issue has to do with the continuity of the deposits. The shares are speculative.

NEW CONTROL FOR HILTON BREAD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the Hilton Bread Company's 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares in view of the fact that the company is now under new control? Are the Hilton Brothers out of it now?

S. E. Toronto, Ont.

Earnings of the Hilton Bread Company, Limited, were not very satisfactory for a number of years. The company went under new management early this year, however, and since then it seems to have done better. Operating expenses are said to have been reduced satisfactorily and the company is stated to have earned its preferred dividends. Control has now been acquired by Mr. J. S. A. Whealy, president of the Corrugated Paper Box Company, Toronto, through purchase of a majority of the common shares, and it is reported that new capital is being put into the business and that Mr. Whealy is preparing to push the business aggressively. While this appears to improve the outlook for the company, the preferred shares must necessarily still be regarded as distinctly speculative until it has been demonstrated over a period of time that the improved results now hoped for are actually being achieved. A prospective purchaser of these shares should also consider the fact that their marketability will be low for some time to come in any event—in other words, once he has bought them, he might have difficulty in disposing of them without loss, should he need his money in a hurry at any time. I understand that the Hilton Brothers, original owners of the business, have now disposed of all their holdings in the company except qualifying shares enabling them to remain on the Board of Directors.

GOOD ORE COUNTS MORE THAN ACREAGE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

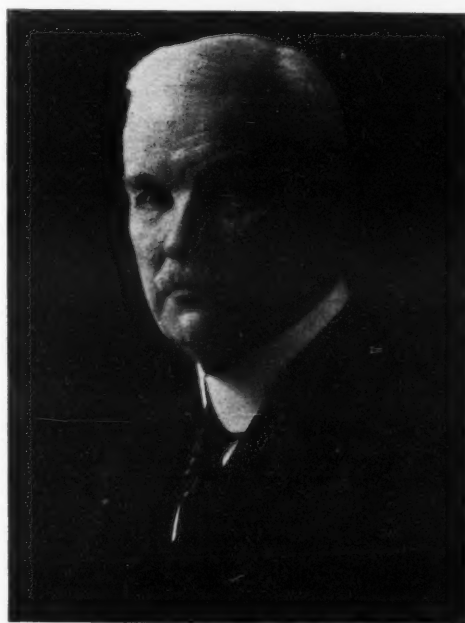
The Laurier Finance Corporation, Limited, 120 St. James Street, Montreal, is urgently recommending me to buy stock in the Laurier Mines, Limited. The properties owned by the latter seem to be pretty extensive. The stock is offered me at 20 cents per share below the market price, provided I undertake not to dispose of them within six months. Please give me your opinion of this proposition.

L. L. Copper Cliff, Ont.

Laurier Mines is a concern which is strong on acreage, but without ore in sight. Value per ton of ore is the thing that counts in mining, and big acreage does not necessarily imply any per-ton value. The pooling arrangement which enables promoters to boost the price at which they sell shares is not a reflection of actual value of shares. It may sound well to say you are being offered shares at a price below that quoted on the stock exchanges, but when you keep in mind that your shares are to be pooled, you have no way of knowing but that the actual value may be a great deal less when, if ever, the pool is broken.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR SARNIA OIL & GAS SHAREHOLDERS

R. W. Baden, Ont. The outlook for the shareholders of Sarnia Oil and Gas Company Limited, of Sarnia, Ontario, looks more hopeful at the present time than it has at any time since the company was incorporated in November, 1920. The company was originally organized for the purpose of developing certain prospective oil fields in the vicinity of Sarnia. It does not seem to have had much luck as regards oil, but it has succeeded in producing some natural gas, and recently completed an agreement by which it has sold its natural gas output to the Sarnia Gas Company, which is distributing it in Sarnia. In fact, we believe the actual distribution just started last month. This means that the company will now be in receipt of its first real revenue. We understand the amount of gas now being turned over to the Sarnia Gas Company is not very large, but that steps are being taken to increase the supply. As regards the outlook for shareholders, it will be necessary to wait until the company has been in operation under the new arrangement for some time before anyone can tell how it is going to make out financially.



T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S.

President of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, who recently completed fifty years of outstanding service with the company. At the banquet given in his honor by his fellow directors at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on November 3rd, to mark the occasion, men prominent in all walks of life were present to pay their well-deserved tributes to this eminent Canadian insurance manager, whose remarkable achievements in the administration of the affairs of the Sun Life of Canada stamp him as one of the greatest figures which the business has produced. In his response, Mr. Macaulay took occasion to give full credit for the great expansion and splendid position of the company to the faithful band of pioneers who painfully laid the foundations on which the company is now building. He said: "But for my own honored father, in particular, and the splendid men he gathered around him, the Sun Life, as we know it today, would not exist. Even when we come down to our own time, the results in which we rejoice are due, not to any one man, but to the efficient co-operation of our entire group. I have been fortunate in having associated with me men of outstanding quality, and we work together as a unit." As to the future, he said that the company has a long record of doubling in size about every five and a half years, and of late the time required has been shorter. He was perfectly sure that the company would continue to double, and double again, even though the time required may gradually lengthen.

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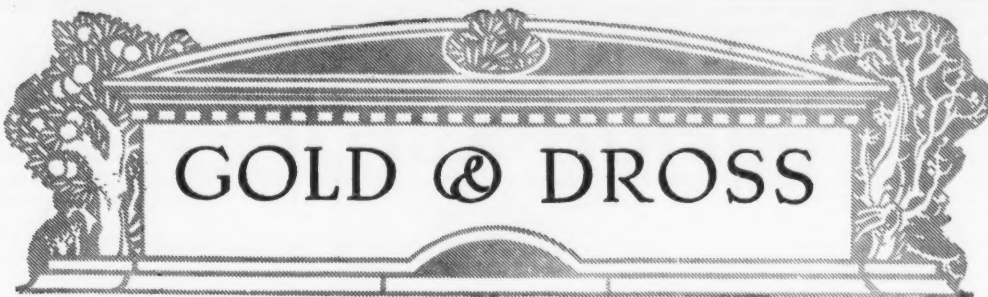
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M. A. R., Scaforth, Ont. I have no knowledge of DOME having acquired any part of PRESTON-EAST DOME, although it is true that the north claim of Preston would appear to be a reasonable acquisition for Dome. The shares appear to have uncertain value apart from this possibility of Dome requiring the ground. WEST TREE is a venture of questionable value.

C. F. W., Toronto, Ont. The DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION COMPANY paid a dividend of \$1 per share of common on July 15th last. This was the first dividend paid on the common stock since January 2nd, 1924, when \$1 was also paid. So far this year net earnings have shown a very satisfactory increase over last year, net for the eight months to the end of August, 1927, amounting to \$256,531, as compared with \$195,163 for the corresponding period of 1926. While there is no present assurance, it is commonly believed that the common dividend is now on a 2% basis, but it seems reasonable to believe that the time will not be long delayed if the present improvement in earnings is maintained.

J. G., Qu'Appelle, Sask. SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER common stock has high investment value. The company is an excellent one and its prospects for continued progress over a period of years are very favorable. At the present time the price of the stock is pretty high and the yield to the investor is correspondingly low. I would not advise you to buy this stock at the present price with the idea of making a quick profit, but I believe you would be making no mistake in purchasing it as a long hold investment.

D. A. S., Hamilton, Ont. CATHERINE GOLD MINES is a prospect of pretty uncertain value, with claims situated in Catherine township at Boston Creek and claims in Lebel township in the easterly part of Kirkland Lake. Nothing has been done on the claims during recent years, and I have heard of no plans for revival.

T. E., Manotick, Ont. THE INTERNATIONAL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, seems to be doing a good deal better than formerly. The company does not publish an income account, but I note that in the balance sheet dated December 31, 1926, there is shown a surplus of \$106,981, as compared with a deficit of \$9,311 at the end of the previous year. Working capital was also substantially strengthened, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$192,322 at the end of 1926 as compared with \$132,452 at the end of the previous year. I understand that the improvement indicated by the 1926 balance sheet is being continued during the present year. The company has paid no dividends on its 7% cumulative preferred stock since June 30, 1918, and arrears of dividends at the end of 1926 amounted to 59 1/2%. No dividends have ever been paid on the common stock. Incidentally, the 1926 balance sheet showed a reduction in the bonded debt from \$165,000 to \$145,000. The company is reported to have liquidated its bank indebtedness since the first of the current year.

E. D., Toronto, Ont. Speculators seem to feel there may be sustained activity and possibly some advance in quotations for leading mining issues, yet in many respects the danger signals are beginning to loom up for the future whether soon or late. MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE net profits are at a rate of over 8 per cent. annually on shares purchased at current quotations and with not far under this rate at HOLLINGER. However, on LAKE SHORE and WRIGHT-HARGREAVES the profits are at a rate of less than one-half that percentage, with shares at present quotations.

B. G., New Glasgow, N.S. ASBESTOS CORPORATION common looks like an attractive speculative buy around the present price level. As you are doubtless aware, the stock has seen some fairly substantial appreciation during the last two or three months, but even so, present quotations do not seem to have fully discounted the possibilities. The last annual report was an encouraging one and I understand that the next financial statement will show substantial progress to have been made during the current fiscal year.

High Taxes Discourage Foreign Investors (Continued from Page 13)

den of taxation was growing rapidly even before the late World War is a fact that is borne out by abundant statistical data, and is further corroborated by popular testimony.

In the last analysis all taxes—whether direct or indirect—whether borne by those who pay at first or are later shifted to the shoulders of others, must come out of the excess of income over consumption or out of the national surplus of either past or current origin.

There is no doubt that our legislatures appreciate the business dissatisfaction and the force of business criticism directed at certain forms of the present taxation law. These taxes were laid for the most part in time of stress. They were laid under immediate and high compulsion. The Government needed the greatest revenue it ever raised; it had to act and to act quickly. Mistakes were inevitable. Correction now has leisure.

The first essential for the normal conduct and the due expansion of the country's commerce and industry is a regular flow of capital. There are only two main ways to provide the needed capital, i. e. either by means of individual (or corporate) accumulation as the reward of work, enterprise, and saving; or through action by the State, which means socialism.

The framers of our tax system have been all too oblivious in the past, to the inevitable consequences of the policy which it embodies. They have thus interfered with the flow of capital for the fuller development of commerce and industry. They have compelled corporate and individual business to infringe upon their necessary cash working capital. Taxes must be paid in cash. You cannot pay them in materials, or merchandise, or bills receivable, or book assets. But while the outgoing taxes payable to the Government is all cash the income of most business is cash only to a limited extent. Moreover, every expanding and progressive business has continuous need of additional capital. Therefore, the accepted practice in prosperous and properly conducted concerns has long been to withdraw or distribute only part of the annual profits, leaving the rest in the business as additional working capital, and to pay for improvements, additions to plant, etc. But if the Government appropriates to itself an excessively large portion of such profits in taxes the only way for business to meet the situation thus created is either to restrict normal expansion, which means lessened production and lessened employment, or to incur debts to an undue extent.

UNDER the circumstances which prevailed when the choice had to be made the latter course was the natural and inevitable one. Taken together with the action of various elements which were inherent in the situation, it led and was bound to lead to an intolerable strain upon their financial resources, together with mounting costs, and finally forcing liquidation and a sudden and violent shrinkage of commercial and industrial values, including the products of agriculture.

Of course I do not mean to imply that for that sequence of events our taxation system was primarily responsible. There can be little doubt that some such

W. A., Milverton, Ont. The STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS is a tipster sheet which until recently operated from Montreal. The principals, Americans, closed up their Montreal office about the end of September and returned to the States, and now seem to be operating from Newark, New Jersey. I would advise you to pay no attention to their communications.

R. F. B., Greenore, Ont. SUMMERVILLE LEAD is pretty much in the prospect stage. It remains to be seen whether profitable tonnage may be secured out of the narrow pay-streak, or not. The little ramshackle hoist and outfit is to be replaced with a little heavier one, and the shaft will be deepened. The outlook is only moderately encouraging.

P. J., Old Chelsea, Que. Shares of the DOMINION COMBING MILLS, LIMITED, Trenton, Ontario, are exceedingly speculative, and if you are not already a holder you would by no means advise purchasing at this time. The company's record to date has been very unsatisfactory, but at the present time it is undergoing a reorganization which may make for better progress in the future. However, it would be wise to wait and see if this improvement is actually achieved before purchasing any stock.

H. B. G., Toronto, Ont. The outlook for BRITISH CANADIAN on the FOLEY mine seems to be pretty uncertain. Many other such efforts have failed in that district—some of them appearing to have had even better chances than Foley.

S. C., Winnipeg, Man. POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA has made very striking progress to date, but there has been very considerable appreciation in recent months in the price of its common shares and the early possibilities seem to have been pretty well discounted. At the same time, it is quite possible that a purchase of the common stock would prove profitable if bought with the idea of holding over a period of years. The first preferred shares have good investment value and are an attractive purchase.

S. C., Hawley, Sask. If you want an absolutely safe investment, you should not invest in shares of fox farming or breeding companies. The industry is getting on a better basis from year to year, but it is still a distinctly speculative one and there have been a great many failures. In any case, the MOOSE JAW SILVER FOX FARM is of too recent formation for a conservative investor to put money into with any assurance of safety. A further disadvantage is that shares of this kind have low marketability—in other words, they are not easy to dispose of once you have bought them.

"Reader," Toronto, Ont. RANGER LAKE has claims in from Glendale station on the Algoma Central Railway. The claims are in the prospect stage and are of questionable value. The company is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares. Lead, silver and zinc values are stated to occur on the claims, but I understand the values are patchy and the outlook uncertain.

A. L., Winnipeg, Man. You could probably not sell your stock in WESTERN HOMES, LIMITED, of Winnipeg, without a loss at the present time. It is a young company, under capable management, and is making gratifying progress. But it must be borne in mind that it takes time to establish thoroughly a company of this kind, dispose of all treasury stock, and then produce results which create a public demand through the usual channels. Some stock is still being sold. Our advice would be to get in touch with officials of the company. It is possible that some equitable adjustment might be made in regard to your holdings.

J. F., Brussels, Ont. HAILEYBURY SILVER property was secured by Mining Corporation of Canada. Possibly if you were to write to Mining Corporation, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, you would secure the details you require.

H. K., Quebec, Que. CAPITAL ROEYN is a prospect situated in the Rouyn district. Moderate encouragement has been met with during exploration. The shares are highly speculative. I have no record of the Gold Star Mines.

D. N., Drumheller, Alta. Shares of TULAMEN GOLD & PLATINUM RECOVERY CO., LTD., of British Columbia, are highly speculative, and no market is established.

sequence of phases would have come in any event in the wake of a hugely destructive war, and more particularly as a consequence of peace treaties lamentably defective in their economic and financial aspects, and of governmental inefficiency and wastefulness, and private extravagance and lack of restraint. But ill-conceived taxation excessively concentrated on business and individual accumulation, and causing, among other things, malfunctioning of the investment market and a great scurrying of capital into tax exempt securities has unquestionably been a strong influence in broadening their harm.

The thought and purpose underlying the fiscal policy inaugurated at the outbreak of the Great War was crudely to "take it out of the rich". And how has it worked? The rich it is true have been inconvenienced but far more inconvenienced have been trade, commercial industry and agriculture; and the greatest hardships from the resulting conditions have fallen unfortunately on those of small and moderate means. It is an old and sad truth that the effect of economic blundering by Government is always felt most by those least able to protect themselves.

Equitable taxation is closely bound up with proper administration and successful financing of municipalities and provinces. During recent years, much has been said and written about the burdens and frequent duplicity of present municipal, provincial and federal taxation. Scarcely an annual meeting of any of the chartered banks or public statements of leaders in the industrial life of this country passes without pronouncements which denounce as unduly onerous and difficult of administration the present existing levies. Representations have been made time and again to the authorities concerned, to unite the tax collecting machinery, in order to eliminate unnecessary duplication. But as yet, no tangible results have been obtained by the general public, although it is believed, municipal and provincial improvement officials are gradually being aroused to the necessity of some action in this direction.

(Continued on Page 20)

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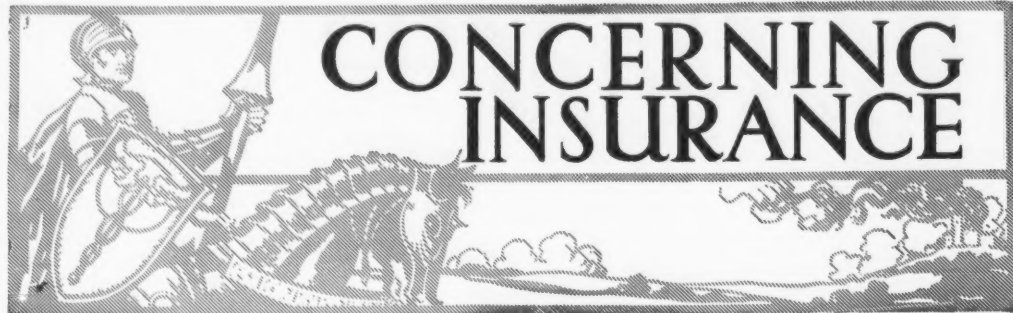


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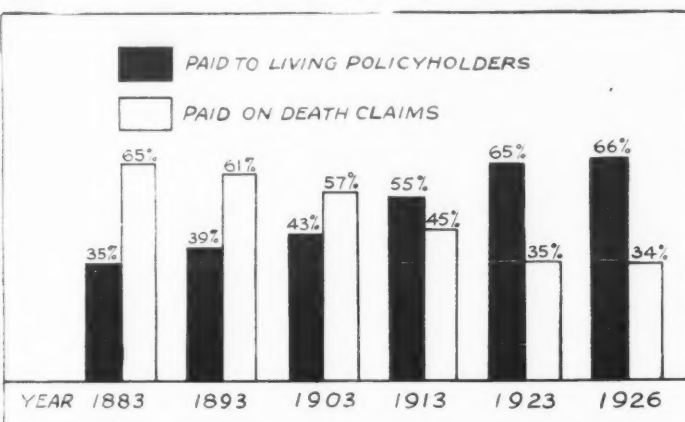
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Living Policyholders Get 66% Life Insurance Payments in 1926

IN A recent article, Mr. J. W. Glenwright, Managing Director of the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada, Edmonton, refers to the fact that while some years ago, most of the money paid out by life insurance companies in Canada, was paid to the beneficiaries under policies that had become claims by death, today this condition has been more than reversed, and a greater amount now is paid out to living policyholders than was formerly paid to the beneficiaries under policies that had become claims by death, as the following graph will show:



Graph by Maurice Rookwood B.A., Edmonton.

In 1883 only \$2,189,000 was paid out by Life Insurance Companies in Canada, of which 35 per cent. was paid to living policyholders and 65 per cent. was paid out on death claims. In 1926, \$76,530,000 was paid out of which 66 per cent., nearly \$50,000,000, was paid to living policyholders, and 34 per cent. on death claims. These figures are from the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion of Canada, (The Blue Book). This clearly shows that the public are more generally adopting the system offered by life insurance for the establishment of a reserve for the home, for the business, or for the individual.

Insures Against Damage From Falling Aircraft

UNDER their inland marine forms, the Baltimore American, it appears, is now writing insurance to cover property-owners from damage through falling aircraft. The rates are 12c per \$100, with the usual co-insurance provision. Three years are written for two and one-half annual premiums, and five years for four annual premiums. Property-owners in the vicinity of flying fields will be especially interested in this new cover, it is anticipated, though as aviation increases the demand will become general, it is expected.

Regulation of Business of Public Adjusters

OWING to abuses which had crept into the business of public adjusting or adjusting for the assured, certain rules were put into force in New York State under the direction of the State Superintendent of Insurance with regard to the hours during which this class of business could be solicited. In order to obtain a license, the public adjuster must agree not to solicit the adjustment of fire losses between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

The following warning issued by the New York Superintendent of Insurance to an adjuster has recently been published:

"As you are aware, complaint was made to this department alleging that you solicited the fire loss of — before the hour of 8 a.m., in violation of the public adjusters' agreement. On investigation it appears from the testimony of Mr. — that you called on him at 2.30 or 2.35 a.m., represented yourself as an adjuster and told him you would see him later about the loss.

"We also wish to point out that your statement that you simply notified Mr. — of the fire without seeing Mr. — at the time, does not agree with the statements of Messrs. — & — (the assured). From an impartial viewpoint, it would appear that your motive in taking Mr. — from the scene of the fire to his partner's (—) home, getting him out, and returning with both partners to the fire, was not primarily to advise — of

the fire, but rather to get in touch with the partners with a view to securing the contract for the adjustment of the loss, even though the actual signing of the contract may have taken place at 8 a.m., the morning of the fire. Such conduct is not, at least, keeping the spirit of your promise not to solicit the adjustment of fire losses from 6 p.m. until 8 a.m.

"You are therefore warned that a record will be kept of this complaint and should any future complaints of a similar nature be reported and on investigation prove to be well founded, such evidence together with the evidence obtained in this case will be used in an action to revoke your license as a public adjuster, on the ground of untrustworthiness."

A. M. Browne Appointed Ontario Inspector of Dobbin Group

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the appointment of A. M. Browne, who for the past four years has been Ontario inspector for the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Winnipeg, as inspector for western Ontario for the following companies—British General Insurance Company, Ltd.; British and European Insurance Company, Ltd.; Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Paris, France; General Fire Insurance Company of Paris, France; General Casualty Insurance Company of Paris, France. The Canadian management of these companies is in the hands of Thomas F. Dobbin, Montreal; the Toronto office being located at 53 Yonge street.

Death Rate From Tuberculosis Declining Faster Among Males Than Females

THE decidedly declining deathrate from tuberculosis offers a promising outlook for new drops in the mortality in the near future. The rate is declining, states the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life, for each of the sexes and for every age group. There has been an important change in the relationship between the two sexes between the ages of 20 and 25 years. Prior to 1915, tuberculosis took a lighter toll of life among the females of this group than among the males. In 1911, for example, the deathrate among the females insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life, in this age range, was 263 per 100,000, as compared with 286 among males. With 1915 there began a reversal of the sex incidence in tuberculosis, and this has become more and more marked as time has gone on. In 1915, the mortality among the women of this age group was 2.6 per cent. in excess of that of the men. In two recent years the mortality among young women has actually exceeded that among men by 59 per cent.

The reversal of the sex incidence has taken place during a period when the deathrate has declined 62 per cent. among men at these ages and 46 per cent. among females. That is, the deathrate has declined much faster among males than among the females. It is difficult to assign a reason for this; but one possible reason may be suggested. During that period, and especially during the war years, there has been an increasing number of young women who have taken up work in various industries. As more young women have been exposed to the stresses of regular employment, outside of the home, the likelihood of the sex to contract tuberculosis infection has not declined to the same extent as has obtained for young men.

Attention is called to the fact that contemporaneous with a declining deathrate, something has occurred within the past fifteen years to cause

the mortality among young women to be higher than that of young men—instead of lower as was the case a little more than a decade ago.

The following table shows the course of the deathrate per 100,000 in the age period 20 to 25 years, for the period 1911 to 1926 inclusive:

	Men	Women
1911	286	263
1912	257	257
1913	262	230
1914	246	234
1915	218	224
1916	214	227
1917	211	238
1918	230	258
1919	153	228
1920	160	213
1921	142	186
1922	146	183
1923	130	167
1924	112	171
1925	163	155
1926	100	140

The fact remains however, that the mortality rate from tuberculosis, has declined since 1911 among men, from 286 per 100,000 to 100, and among women from 263 to 140.

Agent Solicits on Basis of Average Instead of Individual Requirements

THE publicity given to "the average man of America", as disclosed by the survey of "The American Magazine", should suggest to insurance agents the possibilities for a larger sphere of usefulness, in the opinion of James C. Heyer, Vice-President of The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company.

"The average insurance agent," said Mr. Heyer, "is perhaps too apt to solicit insurance on the basis of average, rather than individual, requirements. Unusually careful analysis of the insured's actual needs is almost always the explanation of an insurance agent's unusual success. Whether insurance be regarded as a business or as a profession, it has long since emerged from the era when 'ready-made', or average, policy contracts can be solicited with benefit to the buyer or profit to the seller. To be even moderately successful under present highly competitive conditions, an insurance agent must operate on a 'custom made' rather than a 'ready made' basis.

"It should be observed," continued Mr. Heyer, "that the educational opportunities made available to insurance agents of late years, both by their own companies and by publishers of insurance literature, has very greatly raised the efficiency level of the average agent. To offset that, however, is the fact that buyers of insurance have been educated to expect, and in many cases, demand, an advisory service from insurance agents comparable to that furnished by a lawyer to his client or by a physician to his patient.

"The average insurance agent has much to say about the 'law of average' as applied to his selling efforts," Mr. Heyer concluded, "but he must also realize that the service he renders to his clients must stand out above the average if his own success is to be worthwhile rather than the mediocre."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

W. A. Dunnville, Ont.: If you start your son out with a 20-pay life policy in the Confederation Life Association, the company you refer to, you will be making no mistake, and if the double indemnity and total disability benefits are included, you will be obtaining up-to-date insurance cover at a reasonable cost. As the rates are the same for insurance with or without medical examination, with the same guarantees, etc., you are under no disadvantage in selecting the non-medical. The Confederation Life has been in business since 1871, and is in a strong financial position, so that there is no question as to the safety of any insurance placed with it.

W. E. Wadena, Sask.: United Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., with Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1908, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since April 3, 1925. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$50,000, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its head office statement shows total assets at December 31, 1926, of \$1,707,109.05, and total liabilities, except capital, of \$895,424.23, leaving a sur-

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**One Canadian in every
six is a Metropolitan
Policyholder**

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Why waste time stamping all your cheques when the time and money saved would give you a policy with this Company protecting you against forgery, cheque raising and similar losses and at the same time insures you against litigation with your bank.

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Security \$59,000,000

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THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG—or to the Company's Branch Offices in Principal Canadian Cities



CONCERNING INSURANCE

plus as regards policyholders of \$811,684.82. The paid-up capital was \$100,000, so that there was a net surplus over capital and all liabilities of \$711,684.82. The company is accordingly in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

M. E., North Vancouver, B.C.: We strongly advise those who hold stock of Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada to hang on to it, as the company is now well-established in a strong business and financial position, so that its stock is bound to steadily increase in value. The latest quotation we have is around \$60 per share. The stock is \$25 per share paid up. In selling his stock, a shareholder transfers also his liability for future calls and is no longer liable under his subscription.

C. B., Montreal, Que.: With regard to the policies issued by the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle, Wash., in this country, there is no question in our mind that they are absolutely non-assessable so long as the company is a going concern; that the directors have no power to levy an assessment on the Canadian policyholders or members. What would happen in case the company went into liquidation, it is in our view impossible to foretell. The court having jurisdiction in the matter might order that the existing assets be distributed pro rata as far as they would go in satisfaction of the company's debts, or it might decree that the policyholders be assessed a sufficient amount to pay the debts in full. Both courses have been followed in the past in the winding up of mutual companies.

F. C., Richmond, Que.: Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., Hardware Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Stevens Point, Wis., and Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Owatonna, Minn., issuing policies in Canada through the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg, are all regularly licensed here and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities in Canada, so that they are safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted. La Compagnie d'assurance Mutuelle de Montreal contre le feu shows total admitted assets at end of 1926 of \$191,317, of which \$172,700 are unassessed deposit notes, while the total liabilities are \$24,986, of which \$23,000 is borrowed money. Total receipts in 1926 were \$29,028, while the total disbursements were \$29,454. The insurance in force at the end of 1926 was \$1,717,986. This company does business on the mutual premium note plan, and is safe to insure with for that class of business.

R. A., Burlington, Ont.: A 20-year endowment policy in the London Life Insurance Co., the company you mention, would be an excellent policy for boys of 18 and 16. The security of any money invested for the boys in this way is beyond any question, and you would be encouraging them in habits of thrift which could hardly fail to be of material benefit to them through life. The London Life has been in business since 1874, and at the end of 1926 its total assets were \$37,248,492, while its total liabilities except capital were \$25,601,432, showing an excess of assets over all liabilities except capital of \$1,647,060. The paid-up capital was \$100,000, so that the net surplus over all liabilities and capital was \$1,547,060.

A. E., Vancouver, B.C.: National Protective Insurance Association, 1166 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is not licensed by the Dominion Insurance Department to do business in Canada, and has no Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Though the premium rate appears to be low, \$3.65 a year, with women as well as men, and even children of ten years and over eligible for this policy, our advice is to pass it up and buy what insurance you require from licensed companies. In case of a claim against an unlicensed company, you are practically at its mercy when it comes to enforcing payment, whereas in insuring with a licensed company, payment of valid claims can readily be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

D. C., Sioux Lookout, Ont.: The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle, Wash., with Canadian head office at Hamilton, Ontario, is regularly licensed to do business in Canada, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders of \$518,498 (accepted at \$476,856). It is

authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile (excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person), sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1926 were \$3,751,733.94, while its total liabilities were \$3,039,375.14, showing a surplus over all liabilities of \$712,358.80. It operates on the mutual plan, so that its policyholders are insurers as well as insured. In insuring with stock companies the policyholders are only on one side of the contract, that of the insured. The Northwestern Mutual is safe to insure with for mutual insurance.

W. V., Sombra, Ont.: Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Springfield, Mass., was incorporated in 1849, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1908. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$597,000 (accepted at \$554,332), and is authorized to transact in this country fire, explosion, hail, sprinkler leakage, tornado and automobile insurance. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

A. E., Maymont, Sask.: The Retail Merchants' Association is not in the insurance business, and in taking out insurance with the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle, Wash., you are not insuring with the Retail Merchants' Association, as that organization is not liable in any way for the insurance you place with the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association. The Commercial Union is a stock company, while the Northwestern Mutual is a mutual company. The Commercial Union was established in 1861, is in strong financial position, and is safe to insure with. The Northwestern Mutual was established in 1901, and at the end of 1926 showed a surplus over all liabilities of \$712,358.80. It is safe to insure with for mutual insurance. In mutual insurance you are an insurer as well as an insured, whereas in stock insurance you are only on one side of the contract, that of the insured. If you understand your position as a mutual policyholder, and are willing to assume it with a view to saving on the cost of your insurance, there is no reason in our opinion why you should not do so.

A. W., Toronto, Ont.: We advise insuring with licensed companies only, and as the Federal Life Insurance Co., of Chicago, Ill., is not licensed in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, we would pass up the special offer contained in the advertisement in the Chicago Tribune referred to. While apparently the rate for the insurance is low, from \$1.28 a month at age 10 to \$5.91 per month at age 50 per \$1,000, you will note that death from suicide is not covered, and that only \$500 is payable if death occurs during the first six months of the policy. Double indemnity is paid for accidental death, and the total and permanent disability benefit consists in waiving further premium payments. At age 65 the \$1,000 becomes payable as an endowment. Taking out this insurance at age 50 and keeping it up to age 65, the total cost would be \$1,063.80, and you would get back \$1,000.00. Taking it out at age 40, the total cost would be \$978.00 and you would get back \$1,000.

C. E., Yorkton, Sask.: The three companies you mention, the Great-West Life, the Sun Life of Canada, and the Monarch Life, are all in a sound financial position and safe to insure with, and if you took out a 20-pay life policy with any one of them you would be making no mistake. We do not discriminate between companies that are safe. The rate of interest now being paid on policy proceeds or dividends left with these companies is as follows: Great-West, 6 per cent.; Sun Life, 5½ per cent.; Monarch Life, 6 per cent. The rate actually guaranteed is from 3½ to 4 per cent. The rate for \$1,000 on 20-pay life plan, with profits, at age 35, is: Great-West, \$35.40; Sun Life, \$37.35; Monarch Life, \$35.35.

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 Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
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Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
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ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

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Never in the history of Canadian life insurance has any company, either old or young, over a period of five years, had such a favorable mortality experience. For the year 1926 the actual mortality was 22.12%.

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is a business in itself—requiring experience, facilities, responsibility and permanent life

A FEW years ago it was customary to name the wife, the business partner or the faithful friend. The wife in her experience was in danger of following poor advice—the business partner might be prejudiced—the faithful friend might lack judgment—any one of them might die before the work was done and none of them had facilities for doing the work easily and well.

Managing estates is truly a business in itself—and—The Canada Permanent Trust Company was incorporated to make estate management its business. It is permanent and continuous. It is equipped to handle every detail of executorship and trusteeship. With its Government charter and its large resources it is responsible to the last penny.

You can be assured your affairs will be handled wisely and well by—

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
Paid-up Capital One Million Dollars
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Branch Offices: Toronto, Halifax, St. John (N.B.), Woodstock (Ont.),
Brantford (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria



Plans for Distilleries Merger Now Completed

PLANS for the amalgamation of Hiram Walker's, Limited, with Gooderham & Worts, Limited, are now ready for submission to the Walker shareholders at the annual meeting called for November 15 at Walkerville, Ontario. The name chosen for the amalgamation is to be "Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited."

The notice to shareholders asks the approval of the shareholders for a by-law to increase the capital stock of the company from 400,000 to 750,000 no par value shares, and in reference to the merger plans speaks of "a proposed agreement between Hiram Walker's, Limited, of the first part, H. C. Hatch, W. H. Mara, E. D. Gooderham and Duncan Macleod and such other owners or holders of shares in the capital stock of Gooderham & Worts, Limited, as may become parties thereto as therein provided of the second part, and National Trust Co., Limited, as Depository of the third part."

In an accompanying letter to the shareholders, signed by Fletcher Ruark, Secretary, it is stated that, in addition to the 600,000 shares necessary to give 200,000 shares, share for share, to the shareholders of Gooderham & Worts it is the intention to "issue an additional 60,000 shares which may be subscribed for at \$50 a share by shareholders in the proportion of one new share for each ten shares then held." This right to subscribe will ensure to the benefit of such shareholders of Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., as shall have exchanged their shares not later than December 15, 1927.

The agreement will only become effective when 66 2/3 per cent. of the outstanding shares of Gooderham & Worts, Limited, shall have been deposited for exchange pursuant to such agreement. In other words, a majority control is felt to be necessary to make the merger plans worth while. If and when the Gooderham & Worts shares are acquired Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited, will stand in exactly the same relation to Gooderham & Worts as it now does under the name of Hiram Walker's, Ltd., to Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., the operating company.

T. & N. O. Railway Pays Full Interest Charges

INDICATING the place which Ontario's northland has come to play in the general prosperity of the nation, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway has been able this year, for the first time in its history, to meet its full interest charges. According to a recent announcement by Premier Ferguson the road is paying over to the Ontario Government an operating surplus for the year ended October 31, of \$1,300,000. The corresponding figure for the fiscal year of 1925-26 was a round million.

"The steady growth of this railway, like the growth of any railway," declared Premier Ferguson, "is a never-failing barometer of business development. The road has had deficits in the past, but we have never looked upon them as deficits, rather as contributions to the advancement of a part of Ontario which is just now coming into its own."

It is understood that the Rouyn extension of the T. & N. O. which was announced by the Prime Minister during the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and which has been under construction during this summer, will be ready for operation on December 1. The northern extension of the line

—that is, from the present terminus, Pine Stump, to a point approximately 30 miles nearer James Bay—requires double ballasting. At the present time the contractors are afraid of cold weather, and for that reason some of the ballasting work may have to be postponed until next year.

Mr. Ferguson said recently that the Ministry had not yet decided whether a branch line would be pushed westerly from Pine Stump toward Smoky Falls, the power site of the Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Company, so as to tap the china clay and possible coal deposits in the Matagami basin.

Great West Loan Assets Are Taken Over

THE Court of King's Bench in Winnipeg has made an order directing the "trustees" to deliver up possession of the property and assets of the Great West Permanent Loan Company to the National Trust Company, the provisional liquidator of the loan company, appointed by the court.

The provisional liquidator was directed by the court on October 17, to take over the assets of the Great West Company, but when it attempted to do so it found the trustees already in possession and claiming they had a prior right to the company's property under a "deed of trust." The liquidator disputed the right of the trustees to possession and asked the court for advice, with the result that the court has now directed the trustees to deliver possession to the liquidator, National Trust Company.

The head office of the Great West Permanent is in Winnipeg, but it has an office in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, which has now been taken possession of by the Toronto office of the National Trust Company, on behalf of its Winnipeg office, the provisional liquidator.

The Leather Industry in Canada

THE number of tanneries in operation in Canada in 1926 was 108, compared with 104 in 1925. Ontario shows an increase of 5 and British Columbia of 1, while Quebec shows a decrease of 2.

Increases in value of production are recorded in the tanning industry for each of the past three years. The value of output in 1923 was \$23,607,728; in 1924 it was \$25,655,675; in 1925, \$26,141,217; and in 1926, \$27,747,605. The increase for 1924 over 1923 was 8 1/2 per cent., for 1925 over 1924, 2 per cent., and for 1926 over 1925, 6 per cent. The statistics for "sole leather" for 1926 show that the item of oak sides was of first importance with a total of 934,381 in number, and of \$6,774,643 in value. The total value of all sole leather was \$8,437,946, an increase over the preceding year of \$89,994. For upper leather the three principal items were calf skins, valued at \$3,616,922, cattle and horse hides, valued at \$3,454,554, and patent and enamelled shoe leather (skins or side leather), valued at \$2,358,548. Increases in value over the preceding year are recorded for each of the foregoing items. The item of sheep skins and goat skins also show increases. The total value of items classified under the head of upper leather was \$13,169,496, an increase over the preceding year of \$1,226,167. The principal item among the miscellaneous products is harness leather with a total value of \$2,433,938, an increase over the preceding year of \$138,450, or 6 per cent. Other items include oil tanned sheepskin leather, belting leather, upholstery leather, glove, trunk, bag and pocketbook leather, bookbinders' leather, lace leather, and goodyear welting.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

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LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: No. 6 Austin Friars
Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

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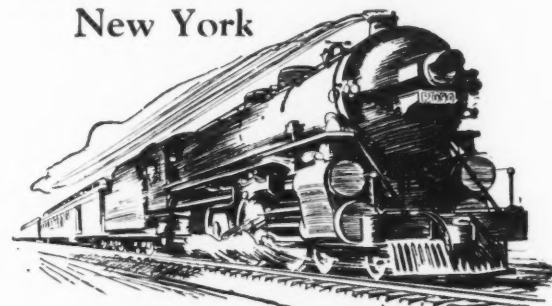
MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

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All through trains of the Lehigh Valley Railroad arrive at the Pennsylvania Station in the heart of New York City, near hotels, theatres, subways, business and shopping districts. Long Island Railroad trains use the same station, affording convenient connections to Long Island points. Leave Toronto via Can. Nat'l. Rys.

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Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

"A Necessity Makes a Sound Investment"

The need for a first class modern hotel in Kingston, Ontario, is generally recognized as a necessity.

The Hotel LaSalle (owned and operated by the Randolph Hotel Company Limited) which is all but completed, will fill this long felt need.

Against property conservatively valued at \$544,000, the Randolph Hotel Company Limited have issued \$250,000 6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds due November 1st, 1947—less than 46% of the value.

The earnings of the Hotel for the year ending 31st December, 1928, should not be less than \$67,000—more than four times the bond interest requirements.

The 3% Sinking Fund will practically retire all the bonds by maturity.

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 6 1/2%.

Full particulars on request.

KIPPEN & COMPANY

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LONDON: Peoples Loan Bldg.
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SARNIA'S NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR

This photograph, taken in September, shows the building close to completion.

Bank of Montreal Celebrates 110th Anniversary

WITH its history representing practically a complete picture of the industrial and financial development of Canada during the past century, the Bank of Montreal on November 3 celebrated the 110th anniversary of its foundation. Lending added interest to the anniversary was the co-incident fact that the total assets of the bank at the end of September were in excess of \$819,000,000, the highest record attained by the Bank of Montreal and by any bank in the history of the Dominion.

The growth of the bank has been phenomenal. Starting back in 1817 with one small office in the rented quarters in Montreal, with a paid-up capital of \$350,000, to-day it has branches in 600 centres in every part of Canada and Newfoundland, and in Great Britain, the United States and Mexico, and its paid-up capital amounts to \$29,916,700.

The Bank of Montreal has been banker in Canada for the Canadian Government since 1863, and the Government's financial agent in Great Britain since 1893.

On June 23, 1817, nine merchants of Montreal signed articles of association for the establishment of the Montreal Bank. In those days the only organized portions of what is now the Dominion of Canada were the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces. The whole population of Canada was under 400,000, while Montreal numbered less than 20,000 souls.

Montreal was then little but a trading-post, with furs as its chief export, while Quebec City shipped timber mainly. Communication was by canoes, sailing ships, and by stage coaches, through dense forests, over roads worse than corduroys. Rails, telegraphs, steamships were unknown.

In its early years the bank operated under the original Articles of Association of 1817, but since 1822 it has operated under charter. The original Royal Charter, still preserved in the bank, bears the seal of His Majesty King William the Fourth. Among other clauses in this charter it was enacted that an employee convicted of theft or embezzlement from the bank, or any person convicted of counterfeiting its bills, notes or undertakings, should suffer death as a felon, "without benefit of clergy." A commentator has remarked that this law was evidently framed not only to exact from transgressors the extreme penalty in this world, but also to deprive them of forgiveness in the next. Happily there is no instance in the records of the bank of this punishment ever having been enforced.

Heat Regulator Preferred Stock Offering

A. E. AMES & COMPANY, LIMITED, with whom are associated the firm of J. and W. Seligman & Company of New York, are making an offering of \$2,000,000 7 per cent. convertible preferred stock of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, which is acquiring the businesses, plants and assets of the Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company, which had its inception in 1885, and the Honeywell Heating Specialties Company.

Each of the companies has long been engaged in the manufacture of various types of temperature controlling devices. The Minneapolis Regulator is used chiefly in connection with coal-burning systems, while the Honeywell Regulators are chiefly for use in connection with oil and gas systems. In their combined lines, the two companies manufacture control devices adaptable to any type of central heating plant and kind of fuel. The devices are well known to Canadians, the Minneapolis Company having for years maintained sales divisions in Canada at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

The preferred stock now being offered is convertible into 2½ shares of common stock. The net assets of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company will amount to \$3,296,172, which is equal to over \$164 for each share of preferred. The current assets amount to \$2,430,271, as compared with \$223,194 for current liabilities, which is a ratio of over ten to one. The combined net earnings after depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes amounted to \$361,759 in 1924, to \$485,746 in 1925, and to \$777,155 in 1926. This is equivalent to 5.5 times the preferred dividend requirements. Good-will, patents, and trade-marks are carried on the balance sheet at \$1.

THANK YOU, SIR

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.—As a recent subscriber to Saturday Night I wish to express my appreciation of your able articles dealing with promotions of one kind or another, which are, in many cases, little short of deliberate swindles. Your management deserves every support by the Attorney-General's Department in investigating many of these concerns which outside promoters have organized as stock selling propositions.—H. W., Ottawa.



LLOYD J. MOORE
Formerly Financial Editor of the Toronto "Globe", who has resigned that post to form the stock brokerage firm of L. J. Moore and Company, specializing in Canadian mining securities. During his many years of newspaper work, Mr. Moore made many trips of inspection to the mining fields of the north country and has an intimate knowledge of the camps of Northern and Northwestern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. B. Napier Simpson, formerly with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario's engineering staff, will be associated with Mr. Moore in the new firm.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Bonds

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Royal Securities Corporation, Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Ltd. and Harris, Forbes and Co., Ltd. of an issue of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, 5 per cent. refunding mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, series "A", to be dated October 1, 1927, maturing October 1, 1957.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, controls through subsidiary companies the entire gas business and approximately two-thirds of the distribution of electricity in Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, and vicinity. The company owns the entire outstanding capital stock, except directors' qualifying shares, of the Ottawa Electric Company, which does an extensive electric light and power business in Ottawa, Hull and vicinity and controls important powers within the city limits, and of the Ottawa Gas Company, which does the entire domestic and commercial gas business in Ottawa and vicinity. Together these companies serve a total population estimated to exceed 160,000.

Proceeds of the present issue will be employed, as to approximately \$1,409,280, in the retirement of 6 per cent. Refunding Mortgage and Collateral Trust bonds, due 1953, of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and 6 per cent. Refunding Mortgage bonds due 1939, of the Ottawa Gas Company; toward the funding of capital expenditures already made or incurred, including the cost of a ten-storey modern stone, brick and concrete office building on Sparks Street, Ottawa, a new sub-station and other additions to plant and equipment; and the balance for the corporate purposes of the company.

Consolidated net earnings of the operating subsidiaries of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited (with inter-company charges eliminated), after operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, but before depreciation, and available for bond interest, for the three years ended December 31, 1926, were equivalent to an average annual amount of \$589,638. Net earnings on the same basis for the year ended December 31, 1926, were \$630,718.

Revenues and Costs of Canadian Railways

FREIGHT traffic on Canadian Railways during August was heavier than in 1926 by 4.2 per cent and freight revenues increased by \$1,096,825 or 4.1 per cent. Passenger traffic decreased by 4.1 per cent, but revenues showed a small increase. The average passenger journey was increased only slightly, indicating that the reduction in travel was as much in the long haul as in the short haul traffic.

Operating expenses were heavier by \$1,913,345, or 5.9 per cent, maintenance of way and structures increasing by \$968,628, maintenance of equipment by \$213,053, and transportation expenses by \$582,638. Net revenues were reduced by \$681,197, and operating income by \$722,611.

The average number of employees increased by 4,993 or 2.9 per cent, and the pay roll was heavier by \$1,617,302, or 7.6 per cent.

For January-August gross revenue was heavier than in 1926 by \$7,896,633, but larger operating expenses reduced the net revenues by \$5,232,186 and operating income by \$6,663,239. Practically all the gain in gross revenues was absorbed in increased wages, the total pay roll for the eight months increasing by \$8,991,442.

Lower Earnings for Granby Consolidated

GRANBY Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Limited, for the quarter ended September 30, 1927, reports profit of \$274,635 after expenses and interest, but before depreciation and depletion. This compares with profit of \$513,591 in June quarter and \$595,565 in third quarter of 1926.

Profit for first nine months of 1927 totalled \$1,182,175 before depreciation and depletion, against \$1,486,997 in first nine months of 1926. Stock outstanding totals 444,600 shares.

Production in the third quarter was 13,259,896 pounds of copper, an average of 4,453,299 pounds a month. Average cost, f.o.b. refinery, was 9.887 cents a pound, exclusive of depreciation of plant and equipment, but inclusive of all operating and general expenses, with deductions for precious metal values and miscellaneous income.

In the preceding quarter production was 14,800,127 pounds, average 4,933,375 pounds a month, and cost was 9.153 cents. In first three months of year output amounted to 13,563,591 pounds, average 4,521,197 pounds a month, and cost was 10.374 cents.

J. T. Crabbs, president, states that the copper market in July reached its lowest level for the year, and while improvement has since occurred,



B. NAPIER SIMPSON
Who has resigned from the engineering staff of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to enter the new stock brokerage firm of L. J. Moore and Company, which will specialize in Canadian mining securities. Mr. Simpson is a graduate of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto and is an associate member of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

market continues unsettled and below that of last year. He adds:

"Recent statistics indicate that consumption is now exceeding production, which should make for healthier

conditions in the industry. The reduction in net income for the third quarter was due to lower copper prices and to a decrease in production.

"The Anox mill is operating efficiently both as to costs and tonnage handled, the latter exceeding anticipated capacity at the time mill replacement was planned.

"Improvements inaugurated at Albany earlier in the year have been proceeding steadily and will be completed about October 31. Beneficial results are already manifest."

Victory Loans Redeemed From Revenue

CANADA on Nov. 1 redeemed \$25,000,000 in 5½ per cent five-year Victory renewal loans. Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, announced recently. The amount was retired from revenue. Eight million dollars in Treasury notes which fall due on Nov. 15 will probably also be taken off the market and redeemed from revenue, Mr. Robb intimated.

A further Dominion maturity of \$63,000,000 in 5½ per cent Victory loan is due on Dec. 1.

It is understood that, while actual steps will depend on incoming revenue during the present month, as much as possible of this sum will be met, and a refunding loan issued for the balance.

Valuable Information

The current issue of THE INVESTOR contains articles on

How to Read an Income Statement

National Grocers

Hayes Wheels

Stanford's, Limited

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as well as much other interesting and profitable information for investors.

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The undersigned is in receipt of subscriptions totalling an amount in excess of this issue.

NEW ISSUE

\$1,000,000

Economic Investment Trust

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada) Limited

First Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, Series "A," 30-Year 5%

Stock Purchase Warrants Attached

Dated November 1, 1927

Due November 1, 1957

Principal and semi-annual interest, May 1 and November 1, payable at the option of the holder at the offices of the Bankers of the Trust (now the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Standard Bank of Canada) in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver; or at the agency in London, England, of the Bankers of the Trust, at the fixed rate of \$4.80½ to the pound Sterling. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 registerable as to principal only. Bonds are non-callable prior to November 1, 1942, but upon that date and any interest date thereafter, bonds may be called in whole or in part at the option of the Trust upon sixty days' prior notice at the following prices: November 1, 1942, to November 1, 1947 (inclusive) 102½ and accrued interest; thereafter at 102½ and accrued interest less ¼ of 1% for each year, or part thereof, subsequent to November 1, 1947, which shall have expired at the date of redemption.

Trustee: The Canada Trust Company.

Legal investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

Economic Investment Trust, Limited, has supplied us with the following information, under date of October 22, 1927:

CORPORATE HISTORY AND BUSINESS

Economic Investment Trust, Limited, is incorporated under the Companies Act, Canada, and carries on a business similar in character to that of investment trust companies in Great Britain. The outstanding share-capital consists of 31,500 Common Shares of a par value of \$50 per share, in an aggregate total of \$1,575,000, and for its Common Shares the Trust received in cash an amount in excess of the total par value outstanding. The Common Shares are listed upon the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The primary purpose of the Trust is to afford its shareholders and security holders safety of investment, combined with maximum earning power, through the broad diversification of its resources in all classes of investments, such as bonds of Governments, Municipalities and Corporations, and Preferred and Common stocks of Financial, Public Utility and Industrial Corporations, and loans secured by such obligations and investments.

ASSETS AND EARNINGS

The assets of the Trust consist solely of cash and marketable shares and securities. Earnings will be derived from the interest and dividends received from these holdings and will be available for the interest requirements of the present issue of bonds and dividends that may be declared from time to time on share capital.

On the assumption of a continuation of the present rate of income from all resources of the Trust, including the proceeds of the present issue, there would be available for the payment of interest an amount in excess of \$125,000 annually, which is equivalent to over 2½ times the bond interest requirements of \$50,000 annually for the present issue.

SECURITY

The bonds of the Trust are its only outstanding funded obligation, and will be specifically secured by Deed of Trust to be dated November 1, 1927, and the deposit with The Canada Trust Company, as Trustee, of shares and securities, the aggregate market value of which must be at all times at least 110% of the par value of outstanding bonds. Of the shares and securities so deposited, at least 90% in aggregate market value is required to be shares or securities which are eligible for investment by insurance

companies under the Insurance Act (Canada), 1917, as amended. There will be, therefore, \$1,100 market value at least, of a diversified list of shares and securities specifically pledged with the Trustee as security for every \$1,000 bond outstanding; and \$990 market value of the shares and securities so pledged will represent shares or securities which are eligible for purchase by insurance companies. In the Deed of Trust, Economic Investment Trust, Limited, will covenant to maintain, at all times, the foregoing percentages of its outstanding bonds in proper collateral with the Trustee.

In addition to the specific security created under the Deed of Trust, the bonds of the Trust are secured by a general floating charge on all other assets of the Trust.

The Trust is restricted in issuing bonds to the extent that bonds outstanding at any time cannot exceed in par value the paid up share capital plus reserves. Future issues may be made in one or more series at such rates of interest and under such terms as the Trust may determine at the time of each issue, but no issues may be made ranking senior to the bonds of Series "A."

STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS

Each bond of the present issue will have attached to it a warrant entitling the bondholder to purchase a number of shares of common stock of Economic Investment Trust, Limited, at stated prices on certain dates. Bonds in the denomination of \$1,000 will have attached to each a warrant entitling the holder to purchase 10 shares of stock, bonds in the denomination of \$500 will have attached to each a warrant entitling the holder to purchase 5 shares of stock. The dates on which these warrants may be exercised, together with the price to be paid for each share of stock, are listed below:

Dates on which warrants may be exercised	Price to be paid for each share of common stock
April 1, 1928	\$4.00
October 1, 1928	\$5.00
April 1, 1929	\$5.00
October 1, 1929	\$6.00
April 1, 1930	\$6.00

The bondholder, when exercising the privilege to purchase common stock, can do so only on the above mentioned dates at the prices stated, and for the full number of shares in the warrant which is being surrendered.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest, yielding 5%

A descriptive circular will be sent upon request

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all proceedings by our solicitors, Messrs. Kimer, Irving & Davis, of 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels are the solicitors for Economic Investment Trust, Limited.

Cochran, Hay & Co.

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Dominion Bank Bldg.

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The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information we believe to be reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Security and Service

Wide Diversification

Our current offerings include a wide variety of sound securities, affording opportunity for the most complete diversification of your investment account.

These offerings include a careful selection of high-grade first mortgage bonds yielding as high as 5 1/2-6 1/2%—the type of bonds which have been favorites with our clients for years.

We suggest that you investigate these carefully selected securities, which are in all denominations.

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Protect Your Insurance

We recommend the creation of an immediate estate by taking out Life Insurance; the next logical step is to protect it against loss and at the same time to assure your dependents a steady income from it.

Ask for our new booklet on Life Insurance Trusts showing how your own assets may be carried out.

Union Trust Company

TORONTO

Western Homes Ltd.

Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,500,000.00.

British American Bank Note Company, Limited

(Incorporated 1866)

Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.

Entrusted with Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Instruments.

Municipal Debentures a Specialty.

Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Halifax.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter. A BONUS of TWO per cent has also been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1927, both payable on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st October, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager
Montreal, 21st October, 1927.

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on **MONDAY, the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.**

By Order of the Board
ARTHUR HEWITT,
General Manager.
Toronto, October 21st, 1927.

High Taxes Discourage Foreign Investors

(Continued from page 15)

One of the greatest needs is the organization and standardization of taxes on corporations, along scientific lines. This should not be taken to mean a necessary increase in taxation but rather that it will enable the taxing authorities to levy the rates equitably with some approach to uniformity and justice, which is lacking in great measure in the statutes at present in force.

The legislative bodies of the different provinces are inclined to frame tax legislation designed to produce maximum revenues with the least alienation of sympathy and support. Expediency appears to be the most potent factor influencing their decisions. They concern themselves only with the particular enactments of their own jurisdictions, and even within these limits their ideas and schemes are ever changing. They assume that the obligations imposed by them are not unduly onerous on any particular class of corporations, but they forget that many of these taxpayers are obliged to comply with not only their assessments but with many other levies, proportionate to the number of provinces in which they may be engaged in business. The inevitable result is an absence of uniformity and justice, and a duplication and overlapping of assessments.

The Canadian provinces lay a good deal of stress on the taxation of corporate capital. This in itself is inequitable since capitalization is a poor criterion of tax-paying ability. Municipal taxes usually take the form of a real estate, business, or income tax, falling on corporations as well as individuals. Now municipal taxation is directly supervised by the provinces, and, to prevent injustice, this supervision should be made and kept real and effective.

Another point to be considered is the variety of corporate returns which the present system makes necessary. Each taxing authority requires a separate return, the contents of which must differ in many instances with the destination and the cost in time, money, and energy of these cannot be overlooked.

The Dominion Government is to be commended for the reductions in taxation made in the budgets of 1926 and 1927, but it is regretted that dividends paid by manufacturing companies already assessed in corporation taxes, must still pay a second time in personal incomes. It is hoped that the Government will see fit to abolish this double taxation in the next budget.

Most of the provinces have reduced their expenditures and balanced their budgets during last year, but municipal expenditures on the whole do not appear to have been curtailed in the same extent, although there are some signs of improvement. To get the best results all three, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments, should co-operate in keeping down expenditures. At the present time the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments take every year about one-quarter of the value of the net production and about one-tenth of the value of the gross production of this country.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in his annual address to the Convention at Calgary held in June last, said "while we want to see reasonable expansion we do not want any more booms," and the danger is that with rising prosperity Governments as well as private individuals and corporations may rush into unnecessary expenditures and taxes and ultimately bring depression.

We have constantly attempted to live on the same scale as that of the United States, a country which has many times our population and wealth, but we cannot do this without increasing our debt. We might with advantage take a leaf out of the book of the United States in the matter of debt reduction. She has adjusted her business so as to liquidate her national debt at the rate of one billion dollars per year, and pay it off in twelve years. We have not the productive capacity, nor financial resources to get free of debt in so brief a space, but we can provide for reasonable expansion, regulate expenditures, keep down taxation and pay off a fair amount of debt annually. This is the problem that every company and individual has to solve and Governments should be guided to similar business principles.

The following tabulation showing how Canada compares per capita with the United States, Australia and Great Britain is interesting:

These figures are for the year 1925, but I have no doubt but that they reflect pretty well the conditions of affairs at the present time.

	Canada	United States	Australia	Great Britain
National	\$37.62	\$25.22	\$47.26	\$79.00
State or Provincial	5.16	8.51	15.86	
Municipal, etc.	23.23	29.66	11.56	18.12
Total	\$65.11	\$63.39	\$69.68	\$97.12

You will notice that Canada actually has a lower taxation as a whole than the United States. This is accounted for in part by heavy municipal taxation in the United States. When it comes to the question of comparison of State, or Provincial, Taxes, we see that the Province of Ontario taxes per capita is only 5.16 as compared with 15.86 in Australia and 8.51 in United States. It will be noted in this connection that the provinces of Canada have given to the municipalities a tremendous field of taxation. The result is that they collected \$23.23 per capita, over four times as much as is calculated by the Provinces.

IN THESE circumstances, the trend of recent amending taxation legislation is of special interest in Canada and I now come to refer to the changes in Canadian business taxation, particularly during 1925-26.

(a) The Canadian sales tax was first introduced on May 19th, 1920. The original proposal was for a tax of 1 per cent, on sales by manufacturers and on sales by wholesalers, and a tax of 1 per cent, on imports. After amendments of 1921 and 1922 respectively, the sales tax law was completely changed during the 1923 session of Parliament, the new law providing for a consumption or sales tax of 6 per cent, on the sale of goods manufactured or produced in Canada and on goods imported. On a restricted list of goods provision was made for a rate of 3 per cent. By an amendment in 1924 the 6 per cent, rate was reduced to 5 per cent, and on the restricted list from 3 per cent, to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Special War Revenue Act under which the sales tax is imposed was further amended in 1925 and again in 1926, but no change was made in the rate of the sales tax.

The Act was, however, amended in 1927, and effective Feb. 18th, 1927, the general sales tax rate of 5 per cent, was reduced to 4 per cent, and the tax on these articles which were subject to only 50 per cent, of the general rate became 2 per cent.

The effect of the Canadian sales tax was considered by a special committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which reported that the sales tax is economically unsound as a method of raising revenue on the ground, inter alia, that it cannot be administered without unfair discrimination as between industries, and discrimination between manufacturers engaged in producing the same class of goods; that it forces trade out of the usual and long established channels into other channels and increases the cost of living. Recommendations were made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the Government that the sales tax which had been a burden on Canada since it was introduced should be abolished. It is unfortunate that the Government did not see its way clear to act on this recommendation.

(b) The Dominion Income Tax Act of 1917 has been amended in each successive year, since, so that the present law is a combination of ten separate federal acts.

The Dominion Income Tax Act of 1917 was further amended in the 1924 session by increasing the exemption for dependent children under the age of eighteen years, from the former amount of \$200 to \$250; imposition of levies on non-residents upon profits, rentals for royalties from sources within Canada; disallowing deductions for sinking funds or other similar reserves; and introducing modifications of the law pertaining to the income tax lien.

No change in the Income Tax was made in the 1925 session.

THE budget submitted to parliament on April 13th, 1926, however, contained important changes. The rate of tax on companies was reduced from 10 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent, the exemptions to corporations remaining at \$2,000, as formerly. The most drastic change was that which cancelled the exemption from normal tax of dividends from Canadian companies; the new provisions requiring shareholders in Canadian companies to pay the full tax on their dividends, regardless of the fact that the companies themselves have already paid income tax.

The amount of personal income exempted from the tax was increased:

(a) To \$3,000 in the case of a married person or householder, or other person supporting relatives, as formerly set out in the Act, and

(b) To \$1,500 in the case of other persons.

(c) Where a husband and wife have each a separate income in excess of \$1,500 each received an exemption of \$1,500.

(d) Parents may arrange between

themselves as to how the exemption of \$500 for each dependent child under eighteen years is to be allotted; these amendments being applicable to 1925 income.

In many cases profits heretofore exempt are by these amendments deemed to be income. The income of a personal investment corporation (controlled by an individual or his family) is deemed to be distributed as a dividend and taxed accordingly. Any distribution by a company is deemed to be a dividend to the extent to which the company possesses undivided surplus. Premiums on redeemed stock are dividends; capitalization of surplus is a dividend; numerous transactions between interlocking companies are declared to be dividends.

The priority lien in favor of the government for all unpaid taxes under the Income War Tax of 1917 and the Special War Revenue Act 1915 was cancelled by the repeal of the government's priority claim. An ex-

(Continued on Page 24)

enjoy trouble free winter driving

by using the only Safe Anti-Freeze solution as recommended by all car manufacturers—alcohol and water. Avoid experiments with fancy solutions, which are injurious to the cooling system. Go to the nearest Atlas Station. They will use the Atlas Chart and Hydrometer, and fill your radiator with the correct solution to prevent freezing in any degree of temperature.

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A Sound Industry back of a Sound Investment

If the plants of General Steel Wares, Limited operated in one community it would be comparable to a city of 15,000 men, women and children and giving employment, directly, to 3,000 workers in its busy workshops.

At these plants would be produced about 80% of all the kitchen utensils, milk cans, plumbing fixtures, pails, metal signs, shovels, ice boxes, refrigerators, hotel equipment supplies, and electric, gas, wood and coal ranges made in Canada.

Back of the General Steel Wares, Limited, products, stands a \$17,000,000 organization, one of Canada's large industrial enterprises.

The 6% First Mortgage Bonds and the 7% Cumulative Preferred stock of General Steel Wares, Limited, represent two high grade investments in a soundly established Canadian industry. We recommend them to investors seeking a well secured investment, combined with an attractive interest return.

Full descriptive circular sent on request.

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Safeguard Your Principal

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Realty Associates Corporation
698 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal

A. W. Chase Company
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend on the 8% preferred stock of this company has been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1927, payable November 10th, 1927, to shareholders of record October 31st, 1927.

By order of the board,
W. J. STONE,
President.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 2¢ United States currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of November, 1927, in respect to the shares specified in 407 Bearer Share Warrants of the Company upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 15 at the following banks:

The Royal Bank of Canada,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 2, Canada.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
22 William Street, New York, N.Y.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
15 Cockspur Street, London S.W. 1, England.

OR
The Office of the International Petroleum Company, Limited,
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of November, 1927, and whose shares are represented by registered certificates will be made by cheque, mailed from the office of the Company on the 14th day of November, 1927.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th day of November to the 13th day of November, 1927, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada,
2nd November, 1927.

G. A. STIMSON & Co.
LIMITED. Est. 1883

The Oldest
Bond House in Canada
300 Bay Street — Toronto

Canadian National Railways' Earnings

ADVERSE harvesting weather during the month of September last had an appreciable effect upon railway earnings causing a large decrease in car loadings in comparison with September, 1926, and a consequent reduction in revenues. The statement of earnings and expenses for the month of September last issued by the Canadian National Railways shows gross earnings of \$22,125,397, while in September, 1926, the earnings amounted to \$22,619,873.66, a decrease of \$494,476.66 for the month just passed. This is equivalent to a reduction of 2.19 per cent.

Working expenses for September last showed a small decrease, being \$17,103,870.13 as against \$17,111,900.69 in September, 1926, an increase of \$8,030.56, equal to 0.05 per cent. for September of this year.

The net earnings for September last amount to \$5,021,526.57, while in September, 1926, they reached the total of \$5,507,972.97, a reduction of \$486,446.40 or 8.83 per cent.

These results bring the operating ratio to 77.30 per cent. for September, 1927, as compared with 75.65 for September, 1926.

Despite the great decrease in grain car deliveries, which fell 65 per cent. below those of September, 1926, the gross earnings for the nine months' period, terminating September 30 last, were greater by \$4,107,736.16 or 2.16 per cent. than the gross earnings of the similar nine months' period of 1926.

In the first nine months of this year the gross earnings total \$194,526,889.00, which compare with \$190,419,152.84 during the first nine months of 1926.

Due to causes, including wage increases, noted in financial statements previously issued, the working expenses for the nine months of 1927 reached a total of \$168,873,294.46 as compared with a total for the first nine months of 1926 of \$161,861,304.60, an increase of \$7,011,989.86 during the current year.

The net earnings for the nine months' period of 1927 total \$25,653,594.54, while in the nine months' period of 1926 they were \$28,557,848.24, a decrease of \$2,904,253.70. The earnings in 1926 reached a peak, so that the present year's experience is in contrast with the best period in Canadian National Railways' finances since the date of amalgamation of the various lines.

The operating ratio for the first nine months of 1927 is 86.81 per cent. as against 85.00 per cent. for the similar period of 1926.

The figures quoted in the foregoing are exclusive of lines east of Levis and Diamond Junction.

Tariff Board Praises Care of Employees

WHILE the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation does not ordinarily concern itself with working conditions in such plants as it visits in the course of its investigations, Chairman W. H. Moore and his colleagues evidently observe more than the balance sheets and ledgers of companies. During a recent hearing of an application by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, for the reduction of excise duty on cigarettes, the chairman took advantage of the opportunity to congratulate the President of the company, D. C. Patterson, on the active interest and practical consideration shown by the company for its employees. Particularly of interest, Mr. Moore thought, was the supplying of milk and nourishing food by the company, as well as the provision for relaxation during the rest hours.

Mr. Moore said: "If I may do so, Mr. Patterson, I wish through you to pay your firm a compliment. After an inspection of your factory by the board, I think I can say, on behalf of my colleagues, that, in all the factories which we have gone through, we have never found better working conditions for the employees than we found in yours. The healthy appearance of your people was commendable; I think I am justified in making that statement. And particularly were we impressed with the provision you had made for free milk for them. I think it is our duty to pay you a compliment of this kind, and I only hope that we shall be able similarly to commend every other manufacturer who may appear before the board."

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Jack, for the company, outlined some of its activities on behalf of the employees. "At the lunch hour we provide a bowl of soup and a roll for 5 cents, which, of course, does not by any means cover the cost, and in addition we give them without charge all the milk, tea and sugar they want," he said.

"We also have a two-bed hospital with two qualified nurses all the time, as well as a doctor who may be consulted during certain hours in the morning and afternoon. He visits their homes when they are sick to find out

whether they are getting proper attention. We are not patting ourselves on the back, Mr. Chairman. We think it is good business to look after our employees. In this way we get satisfactory work from them and they are cheerful and happy."

British Industries Fair to Shatter Records

THE actual figures relating to the size of next year's British Industries Fair (the fourteenth) which will be held in London and Birmingham, England, simultaneously between 20th February and 2nd March, are impressive. Large extensions to and structural alterations are being made in the buildings of the White City, London, where 15 large Exhibition Halls, covering an area of 11 acres, will be needed to display the varied products of the 1,500 or so manufacturers who will require space in the London section. In Birmingham new Exhibition Halls have had to be built at Castle Bromwich to meet the ever-growing requirements of exhibitors.

Even so it was at one time doubtful whether all the demands for space could be met, as the area let six months before the opening of the Fair was greater than the total area of the last Birmingham Fair, which was itself a record. The same great demands were experienced in London, where 20,000 square feet in excess of the total area of last year's Fair had already been booked at the beginning of September.

Greater efforts are also being made to acquaint the commercial and industrial world with details relating to the Fair. British Government representatives abroad (Diplomatic, Commercial, and Consular Officers in Foreign countries, and British Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents in all parts of the British Empire) have been supplied with literature devoted to the subject.

This includes showcards printed in six languages and an illustrated folder in nine languages; and of the latter nearly a million copies are being distributed. A special series of letters is being issued at regular intervals to thousands of individual traders abroad, in their appropriate languages, and invitations will be sent later to a quarter of a million buyers resident in no less than ninety-four different countries. A special advance overseas edition of the Fair Catalogue is in the course of preparation, and, seven weeks before the opening of the Fair, ten thousand copies of it will be distributed abroad.

When the Fair is open the same exhaustive efforts will be made to facilitate the rapid transaction of practical business. A strict rule has been laid down that in London the general public will be excluded from admission to the Fair during business hours. A special Club, for the sole use of buyers, will offer many comforts and amenities, and the free use of a corps of interpreters will render business relations easier between exhibitor and buyer. Indeed, everything indicates that the optimism, with which the organizers in both London and Birmingham look forward to a record Fair, is amply justified.

Record October Reported in Construction Industries

CONSTRUCTION activities in Canada set up one more record in October, when, according to MacLean Building Reports, Limited, the contracts awarded reached the largest figure ever recorded in any October. In general, the report indicates, the activity will continue well into the late fall.

In the past month the contracts awarded figures reached \$47,135,400, being an increase of 8.6 per cent. over October, 1926, and bringing the total

for the year to date to \$352,009,100, also an increase over the first 10 months of 1926 of 8.5 per cent. This is the largest recorded total for any October.

During the past month the majority of the work was contracted for in the Province of Ontario, where 43.2 per cent. of the estimated value of all construction is shown, or a total of \$20,356,300. In the province of Quebec, 39.9 per cent. was undertaken, total being \$18,794,500. British Columbia took care of \$3,777,000 worth of contracts or 8 per cent., while the prairie provinces show 5.7 per cent. or \$2,686,000, and the Maritime provinces \$1,621,600 or 3.2 per cent.

By classifications contracts awarded for October are apportioned as follows: Business buildings, 39.7 per cent. or \$18,693,900; residential, 33.7 per cent. or \$15,886,900; public works and utilities, 20.2 per cent. or \$9,535,600, and industrial 6.4 per cent. or \$3,019,000. Distributed according to the same classifications the estimated value of contracts reported for the year to date show that 36.8 per cent. of all construction appears in the business buildings classification, \$129,592,700 worth of new work being the estimated value. Residential construction remains at its usual level at 30.3 per cent., or a total of \$106,866,300. Public Works and Utilities show \$80,479,900 and account for 22.9 per cent., while industrial work now stands at 10 per cent. of all construction or a valuation of \$35,070,200.

For the year to date the largest total shows in the province of Ontario where \$159,219,300 worth of new work has been contracted for or 45.2 per cent. of all construction. The province of Quebec follows with 32.9 per cent., estimated at \$115,621,300. In the Prairie provinces \$42,274,300 worth appears or 12 per cent., while British Columbia shows 7.5 per cent. or \$26,277,100, and the Maritimes 2.4 per cent. or \$8,617,100.

We suggest for investment a selected list of

Preferred Stocks

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These stocks are all listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Further particulars upon request.

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We Specialize in Securities pertaining to the Maritime Provinces and Invite your inquiries whether buying or selling.

W. F. Mahon & Co.
Investment Bankers,
HALIFAX, N.S.
ESTABLISHED 1907

First a Joke... Now a Necessity

NO period in history has seen such development as the last fifty years... and in the forefront of that development no improvement is more marked than in the transmission of speech by electricity. In 1876 the idea of transmitting sound by electricity was treated as a joke. Skeptics despaired of its future; the less charitable laughed.

To day it has become a necessity. The social and business life of the civilized world depends to a great extent on its use. The increasing number of daily calls is the barometer of the growth which this service has earned.

Canada's million telephones in homes, offices and factories throughout the Dominion have added much to the industrial growth of the country and to the happiness and well-being of its people.

The Northern Electric Company is proud of the privilege of manufacturing and distributing most of the telephone equipment which serves an ever-increasing number of Canadians every hour of the day.

Northern Electric COMPANY LIMITED
Equipment for Transmitting Sound and Power

Information
Canada has 2,459 telephone companies operating 1,009,203 telephones.
1867 - CANADA - 1927

Dodge Bros. to Pay Preferred
THERE is no foundation for reports that the \$7 dividend on the preferred stock will be passed, states E. G. Wilmer, president of Dodge Bros. Inc.

"Interest on the bonds and the preferred stock dividend were earned by a wide margin in the first nine months of the year," said Mr. Wilmer, the other day, in scouting suggestions that the company would find it necessary to conserve resources by omitting the next quarterly payment on the preferred shares. The preferred and common stocks have declined sharply in recent sessions of the stock market to new low levels for all time. They rallied briskly, however, after Mr. Wilmer's statement.

"Dodge Brothers' securities are selling far below their value, which has materially increased in the past two years. The Company has an earned surplus of about \$29,000,000, and a strong current asset position," continued Mr. Wilmer.

"Dodge Brothers, which last year was third in the production of cars and trucks, has, like the Ford Company, been undergoing an extensive transition. We have been getting out dealers in position to offer their customers a complete line of fours and sixes in passenger cars and trucks. It has been our endeavor to effect this transition without shutting down the factory, and we soon will be ready to go full speed ahead on production of a wide range of cars and trucks that are designed and built to maintain the highest modern standards of the automobile industry.

"Dodge Brothers will be prepared to enjoy in 1928 the biggest business in its history. For a period of eighteen months we have been engaged almost exclusively in this readjustment of manufacturing facilities, which will permit us to give the public the greatest dollar value ever offered in motor cars. During this period of readjustment of facilities, passenger output and sales have necessarily been curtailed. On the other hand our commercial car and truck business, which comprises about 30 per cent. of our volume, is showing a steady increase and I anticipate that Dodge Brothers passenger car sales in 1928 will be the largest in the history of the company."

Randolph Hotel Company Bonds

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Kippen & Company of Montreal of an offering of \$250,000 6½ per cent. 20-year first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Randolph Hotel Company, Limited, of Kingston, Ontario. The company is also offering 10,000 shares of no par value.

The Randolph Hotel Company has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario by the heirs of the estate of the late J. S. Randolph to own and operate the Hotel La Salle, at Kingston, Ontario, which is now practically completed. The hotel will have approximately 125 guest rooms with baths, and ultimately will have 150 rooms. The issue of 6½ per cent. 20-year Sinking Fund bonds is closed at \$250,000 and is secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the company now owned or to be acquired. The real estate, buildings, equipment and furniture of the hotel are valued, according to the prospectus, at \$544,000. It is stated that an estimate of earnings, made by the management, after providing all operating and maintenance charges, taxes and insurance, gives a net operating revenue of \$67,000—equivalent to over four times the annual bond interest requirements.

Outlook Favourable, Reports Bank of Commerce Letter

THE Canadian Bank of Commerce in its October monthly commercial letter reviews economic conditions within the Dominion, in part, as follows:

"In the September issue of the monthly commercial letter it was pointed out that the volume of business in the fall and winter months would be determined largely by the quantity of production during the summer in the primary industries—agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing. The results, as they then appeared, were summarized in the above-mentioned letter, but as further developments have since occurred we shall deal with these in the current issue.

"Farming in Eastern Canada has been more successful than in 1926. There are, of course, certain exceptions, but the majority of the farmers have secured large yields of the more profitable crops, and, generally, their position is more favorable than at this time last year. In the West the harvesting of large grain crops, planted and grown under difficult conditions, has been interrupted on several occasions by heavy rains, but the Western farmers are noted for their resourcefulness, and with a week or two of dry, cool weather they could complete threshing.

"The lumber industry seems to be

conducted with more regard to fundamental conditions. Some large mills have been closed because of the depletion of timber within a reasonable distance of the scene of sawing operations, or because the owners have wisely decided to conserve their timber until the cutting of it is profitable. The output throughout the entire country, however, is still at a level that provides steady employment for a large force of men, and a few companies in Eastern Canada, having disposed of old stocks, are planning to log on a larger scale than in the preceding winter. Reports from practically every district are to the effect that the stocks of pulpwood on hand are so large that the cut during the next few months will be less than that of the corresponding period of last year.

"Disregarding the wave of speculation in mining stocks and considering only the factors upon which sound opinion should be based, it may safely be said that the mining industry has become one of the strongest supports of Canada's economic structure, and a new record for mineral production will probably be attained by the time the current year has ended. One of the most impressive features of the situation is the ability of the leading lead, zinc and copper producers to operate, during a period of low prices, on the same or even a larger scale than formerly. The production of lead and zinc has increased, and, while there is less activity at one important copper camp in British Columbia, preparations at another for a larger output are practically completed, which, with the opening of the new smelter at Rouyn, Que., will add materially to the capacity of the copper-mining industry. The development work in new fields which has been carried on during the last two or three years is about to yield returns, and there is the prospect of a material increase in the production of minerals, thus providing a wider market for supplies of all kinds and for labor.

"The season now drawing to a close, which is the most productive of the year, has not been without some disappointments, but the results have, on the whole, been sufficiently satisfactory to form the foundation of a large volume of business for the next few months. Indeed, if a comparison be made of economic conditions in Canada with those elsewhere it is clear that less cause for complaint will be found here than in any other country."

U. S. Foreign Loans Set New Record

FOREIGN securities publicly offered in the United States in the first ten months of 1927 were valued at \$1,318,700,000, which slightly exceeds the total for the twelve months of 1926, according to Wendell E. Thorne, one of the financial experts of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Mr. Thorne is of the opinion that by the end of 1927 total American investments abroad will approximate \$12,500,000,000.

October foreign loans, Mr. Thorne announced, surpassed the total of any month in the history of American foreign financing with the exception of October, 1916. The total for October, 1927, was \$265,000,000. The highest monthly offerings on record, he said, were the war loans of October, 1916, which aggregated \$373,000,000. The nearest since that time to the aggregate for October, 1927, was April, 1927, when loans aggregated \$203,283,000.

One of the big loans made in October was that of \$30,000,000 to the Free State of Prussia. Another was of \$47,000,000, representing the American portion of the Polish stabilization loan, and a third was the \$41,500,000 American portion of a \$85,000,000 loan to Brazil.

Nearly every section of the world borrowed American dollars for governmental and corporation uses in the first ten months of 1927, according to Mr. Thorne's figures as follows: Italy, \$120,000,000; Hungary, \$22,500,000; Yugoslavia, \$34,000,000; Austria, \$13,500,000; England, \$4,000,000; Belgium, \$14,000,000; Denmark, \$19,000,000; Norway, \$3,000,000; Estonia, \$4,000,000; Canada, \$286,000,000; Latin America, \$375,400,000; Far East and the rest of the world including American territorial possessions, \$121,340,000.

Republic of Poland Stabilization Loan

THROUGH a syndicate of Canadian and American bankers, headed by the Bankers' Trust Company, New York, the public is being offered an issue of \$47,000,000 Republic of Poland 7 per cent. external sinking fund gold bonds, due October 15, 1947. The loan, which is to be known as the Stabilization Loan of 1927, is designed to consolidate and perpetuate monetary stability for the Polish Government. The proceeds of the loan are to be put at the disposal of the Bank of Poland. The issue is being offered in England, France, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland

and Poland, in addition to Canada and the United States.

According to the announcement the Government of Poland will assign its gross Customs revenues to the service of the loan. The bonds will be callable at 103 and a sinking fund, commencing April 1, 1928, is planned to retire the entire issue by maturity. Bonds are payable at maturity at 103.

Frontenac Loan Society Discontinues Business

AFTER regularly paying dividends since its formation in 1863, the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, of Kingston, Ont., has decided to discontinue business and distribute its assets, according to an official announcement made following a recent meeting of the board of directors. The only creditors the society has are depositors, and arrangements have been made, in order that these depositors shall not be inconvenienced, for the transfer of all deposits to the Kingston branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, where cheques on the society will be honored and, if it is desired, depositors may receive the total amount of their deposits, with interest, in cash. The capital stock of the society amounts to \$200,000, chiefly invested in mortgages at 6 per cent. In order to provide the necessary cash to meet the claims of depositors in full, the Trusts and Guarantee Company, of Toronto, have purchased certain liquid securities of the society outright.

Miscellaneous Chemical Industries in Canada

IN A miscellaneous collection of plants making chemical products in Canada which cannot be classified in any of the main divisions of the chemical industry, production in 1926 amounted in value to \$11,851,165 as compared with an output valued at \$10,699,162 in 1925. This group includes plants engaged in the manufacture of adhesives, baking powder, boiler compounds, celluloid and artificial leather products, flavoring extracts, insecticides, polishes and dressings, sweeping compounds, and other miscellaneous chemicals. In 1926 there were 134 plants in operation, distributed by provinces as follows: 71 in Ontario; 44 in Quebec; 1 in New Brunswick; 1 in Nova Scotia; 6 in Manitoba; 5 in Alberta; 1 in Saskatchewan, and 5 in British Columbia. Capital employed in these plants totalled nearly 9.7 million dollars; employment was given to an average of 1,819 people the year round, and raw materials costing \$5,513,884 were converted into commodities having a selling value of \$11,851,164. Payments in salaries and wages amounted to \$2,216,652.

By industries, the output values were as follows: Adhesives, \$1,710,055; baking powder, \$2,820,797; boiler compounds, \$266,655; celluloid products, \$2,314,253; flavoring extracts, \$1,722,496; insecticides, \$711,435; sweeping compounds, \$68,311; polishes and dressings, \$1,406,581; and miscellaneous chemical products, \$820,541. These figures do not indicate commodity production for the substances named, but represent the output values of all firms making these articles as

their major products. Data on the total output in Canada of individual commodities may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Business Increase Predicted for Motor Bus Companies

PASSENGER business, especially for short hauls, is on the way from the railroads to the motor bus operators, declares Ralph Budd, President of the Great Northern Railway Co., which owns the Northland Transportation Co., which is said to be the largest operator of motor buses in the United States northwest.

People prefer to ride on the highways, he said, and the motor bus business will continue to expand for years to come. He declared that railroad records in 1921 showed that more than half the short haul passenger business

had been lost by the railroads in Minnesota but that the roads at that time were operating 95 per cent. as many trains as previously.

Since then, however, there has been a large reduction in the number of passenger trains operated in the Northwest and a great many of these trains have been replaced by gas-electric cars. Both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads have built up comparatively large fleets of the gas-electric coaches, and the Northland Transportation buses are supplemental in large measure to the passenger train service of the Great Northern, most of the bus routes paralleling rail lines.

Between Twin Cities and Duluth, the Northern and the Soo Lines have pooled passenger service, reducing the number of trains almost by half, resulting in large savings in operating expense.

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LAURENTIAN POWER COMPANY LIMITED

6% First Mortgage Bonds

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We will appreciate the opportunity of submitting a list of conservative securities for the re-investment of funds to be received from the sale of this issue.

We recommend immediate re-employment of proceeds in order to avoid loss of interest.

Otherwise, holders may forward their bonds to us through their bankers attached to demand draft, or by registered mail and we will remit at once by cheque.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

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Can you afford to travel in your motor car today with any less security than Dunlop alone can give?

If your tires don't finally hold when a skid starts, something is sure to happen—to Non-Dunlop Tire Users.

With fall weather here possibilities of skidding are multiplied four-fold—for Non-Dunlop Tire Users.

There is no better time to buy "Traction" than now. Testing them out in the coming months will surely prove that "Traction" is the real anti-skid as well as the Master Mileage-Maker.

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Company — Limited

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Unexcelled Collection Facilities

NOTES, drafts, coupons and other "negotiable instruments" wherever payable, are collected for the account of its customers by the Bank of Montreal.

Besides its more than 600 offices in Canada, the Bank has its own offices in the financial centres of the United States, Great Britain, France, Mexico, and Newfoundland, and correspondents throughout the world, enabling it to give prompt and dependable collection service at all times.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000

NOVEMBER INVESTMENT FUNDS

The following suggestions are submitted for the placement of funds awaiting investment at this time.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RY. CO. 4½% Bonds Guaranteed by Dom. of Can.	1957	4.56%
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5% Bonds. Free of succession duties	1943	4.25%
MONTREAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION 5% Bonds	1945	4.80%
REPUBLIC OF POLAND 7% Bonds	1947	7.86%

CORPORATION BONDS

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO. 4½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds	1967	4.75%
CALGARY POWER COMPANY 5% First Mortgage Bonds	1940	5.50%
CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY CO. 4% First Mortgage Bonds	1955	5.10%
PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORP. 5½% First Mortgage Bonds	1957	5.70%
METROPOLITAN CORP. OF CAN. LTD. 6% First Mortgage Bonds	1947	6.05%

Detailed information on any of the above issues will be gladly forwarded on request.

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High Taxes Discourage Foreign Investors

(Continued from Page 20)

tremely bad precedent was thus done away with placing Canada on an equality with Great Britain and the United States in this regard.

The Canadian Income Tax Law provides for a proper assessment of income before the tax is due. None of this is an innovation. It is simply a development of the fundamental direct tax principle which has been worked out by our British cousins across the Sea for 128 years, with a little gap in between along in 1842, and they have had from the beginning an orderly system of assessment.

The Business Profits Tax Act of 1916 passed as a temporary expedient on the outbreak of the war, is now operative only to enable the Dominion Government to collect outstanding arrears.

With regard to provincial taxation outstanding among the legislative items which the Ontario legislature enacted at the 1925 session were the Gasoline Tax Act, imposing 3 cents per gallon on gas used for automobile consumption; the Beverage Tax Act imposing levies on soft drinks and 4.1 per cent. beer; repealed in the 1926 session of the Legislature; Assessment Amendment Act increasing the Income Tax exemption for children and dependents from \$200 to \$400 for each dependent child and for any dependent father or mother.

THE announcement by the Government of Ontario that there would be no new taxation in 1926 was received with satisfaction throughout the Province. In the last session the Assessment Act 1927 being a consolidation of the present Ontario Assessment Act and Amendments was introduced by Hon. Mr. Finlayson, and received its first reading on 29th March for purposes of publicity only, after which it was withdrawn until next year in order that interested organizations might give consideration to such amendments as the new act occasioned. Accordingly various amendments to the Assessment Act proposed to be introduced in the last session were withdrawn by their movers as they will be covered by the new Act.

The Ontario government during the past two years has been alive to the importance of eliminating double taxation and has been considering the evils of multiple succession duty taxation which with increased rates is becoming a grave problem in Canada as well as in other countries. In cases of double taxation a large portion of the estate may be taken away, and in the case of triplicate tax, one-half the estate may not be sufficient to answer the tax demands of three different provinces.

In British Columbia an Act to amend the Taxation Act was introduced in 1926. Under this amendment full discretion is placed in the hands of the Provincial Minister of Finance with respect to amendments especially affecting revenue derived from outside sources, and also provides for cases where any corporation carrying on business in the province purchases any commodity from a parent, subsidiary, or associate corporation at a price in excess of the fair market value. Probably the most important feature of these amendments was that providing for a new and reduced scale of assessment on taxable income.

The Provincial Personal Property Tax which existed as an alternative to the Income Tax, which was reduced in 1924 to one half of 1 per cent., was further reduced at the 1925 session by providing that where the tax on the personal property basis amounted to more than \$25, a rebate of 10 per cent. should be allowed but not in any case so as to reduce the amount of tax payable to less than the sum of \$25.00.

An important change was made this year in the Taxation Act of British Columbia. Up to this year the law has been that only where a concern did not make any net taxable profit it was required to pay to the government one-half of one per cent. on the value of its personal property. This was obviously unfair as it entailed the payment by the taxpayer of a percentage of his capital investment and stock in trade whether he made a profit or not.

British Columbian manufacturers have for years strongly opposed this method of taxation which had brought into the government an average yearly return of \$500,000, but the provincial government had been reluctant to forego this amount of revenue without finding some equitable and economical substitute. To this end the government has therefore cancelled the Personal Property Tax Act and have imposed what is known as the Gross Income or Turnover Tax, being one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the gross income of all trades, occupations and businesses, including alike retailer, wholesalers and manufacturers, payable semi-annually. Provision is also made under the scheme that in the event of the gross income tax paid by the taxpayer in any year exceeding the tax on net income for

that year then in the event of the tax on net income being greater than the gross income tax in the next two years the excess of gross income tax paid will be considered to be part payment of the tax payable on the net income basis. The Provincial Government required retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers throughout the province to register and take out a license (free of charge) subject to certain penalties which are provided for in the new legislation.


In the Province of New Brunswick an act to amend the Corporation Tax Act was introduced, providing that the basis of taxation for such companies hereafter should be the amount of capital used or invested by the corporations in the province, rather than on the authorized capital of the parent concern as heretofore, and also reducing the minimum tax from \$150 to \$100, and the maximum from \$500 to \$400. This method limiting the taxation of corporations to the proportion of the capital invested or used in the particular province has been adopted by practically all the provinces. But it must always be borne in mind that no greater tax should be imposed on Dominion companies carrying on business in the province than on domestic companies or companies incorporated in the province.

TAXATION is always distressing to the taxpayer. It is a subject upon which uniformity of opinion can hardly be expected. The authority incurring the debt and responsible for the tax seems far distant from the taxpayer, and is not easily brought to account, nor has any method been evolved to prevent additions due to such measures to depart from sound principle. One of the most hopeful features of our situation is that our debt is largely owing to our own people.

Municipalities clamoring for greater taxing power for imposition of income taxation after having collected taxes on business and property will "kill the goose which lays the golden egg".

The recent announcement of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada that the present Federal debt can be retired in 40 years by the payment of \$23,447,000 a year into a sinking fund, in addition to the interest on the debt now outstanding, throws an optimistic light on our national finances. We are now paying out that amount of interest, of course, and as a matter of fact the reduction in principal in the past few years has averaged just about the amount mentioned. It is therefore encouraging to note that all we need do is keep on at the present rate. Most of the outlay was for the war and there is no direct return from this expenditure. But Canada has the advantage of being a growing country; each year the burden per head of population becomes relatively lighter and the taxes will fall with less weight on the shoulders of the citizens.

Meantime, the taxation policy for Canada should be framed from the single consideration of placing our earnings on a lower basis of taxation than any other nation from whose people we can expect money for investment. Nothing can interfere with our progress if we are careful not to place restrictive and discouraging laws on our books. It would seem, however, that we do not think ahead of legislation sufficiently or perceive the problems, organize the materials, chart the lines of growth and direct the course of remedies. In a dynamic changing society and under a form of government providing for state rule on the part of ten separate units, constant law-making cannot be stopped. But citizens can interest themselves in the process in order to direct it more fully, intelligently and effectively than has been the case.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 12, 1927

Christmas Gifts I Have Committed

By Grace Howard Hunter

THERE used to be a tradition that gifts to be worthy ought to be laborious. "To load his she with knacks" was permissible in a lover, but might be embarrassing in a friend. It was considered much more genteel to offer a tribute of one's own manufacture than simply to purchase a ready-made article whose chief virtue was its cost. The word "home-made" was a hall-mark of respectability. This word tends to become more and more prized in the present age of machinery, though at times it must bewilder the foreigner. "Home-made" pies in a cafeteria call up all the toothsome memories of one's youth. Home-made trousers, on the contrary, have always been the dread and fear of Kings. But in the province of household ornament, that which is hand-made still reigns supreme.

Our gifts, therefore, we conscientiously tried to make ourselves. It was not to be thought of to buy the fruit of another's diligence at a bazaar and palm it off as a genuine *opus* of the giver. So we toiled over darned net confections, lined with pink silk, as useless as they were dainty. To deck one's own domain was not enough. It was a duty laid on every skilful woman to share with her friends the centre pieces and cushions produced by her industrious fingers. These were a form of wealth very grateful to feminine eyes.

Crocheting was a phase of this zeal. Being able to pick out a pattern was a test of feminine prowess, quite as enthralling as a cross-word puzzle. Spools of cotton were converted into trimmings more enduring than brass, and about as comfortable to one's ear on a pillow slip. Machine embroidery was deemed pretty but frail—its very precision proclaimed its mechanical origin. A veneration attached to the old laborious eyelet embroidery which could not be disregarded by even the most advanced. In one of his clever little comedies Howells speaks of ladies sitting "with what they call their work" on their laps, with delicate but undesired derision.

A generation ago it was easier to find employment for nimble fingers than it is now. What wonderful hoods we crocheted for winter wear! Red, covered with fancy loops—these, with their accompanying blanket coats, helped to paint Canadian landscape white in the magazines abroad. A muff to match made an ensemble devoutly to be wished for. A pair of mittens of the same color with fancy backs of intricate pattern to redeem them from pure utilitarianism added the last touch. What fur neck-piece—for we have cast aside fur caps and muffs—could be more becoming?

Mittens were also an admissible gift for that most difficult creature, the genus boy. Embroidered braces were too splendid for what the social workers in their queer jargon call "the 'teen age'". A lad welcomed a warm pair of mittens who would have greeted kid gloves with derision. And, when the foolish pup chewed out the thumb, how grateful was his master to the little miss who knitted it in again before mother could complain!

Fascinators for evening wear, of dainty hue and softest wool, were favorite gifts. Ladies' heads must be made of tougher timber nowadays. That they would brave the winter blasts in bare bobbedness would have been held suicidal—a certain road to ear ache, neuralgia and a host of allied ills. A generation ago they went forth to parties swathed in these cosy wrappings, vastly more becoming than the skull effects which are the mode of the moment.

Our energy in providing hand-made articles for our relatives was extraordinary. One Christmas our undertakings included a pair of bed socks for a great aunt in Ireland. We were so late in beginning these pale blue dainties that we hit on a scheme to expedite production which Henry Ford thinks originated with him. We agreed to make the parts separately and then assemble the whole. Betty made one sock, I worked at the other; until we laid them together they seemed to bear a family resemblance. We rocked with laughter as we contemplated the result. Every couple is not a pair, especially when made by two different artists, one who gives her thread a determined tug at every stitch, the other who lets the ball dip easily through her fingers. My product was an inch longer than the specifications called for. What could be done? Like the designers in famous ateliers, we resorted to ribbon choux to reconcile the refractory pair.

Slippers we embroidered for our male relatives. This type of shoe, one would have supposed, would have passed into the discard long ago, since few men ever endured wearing them. But on a cruise lately a lady drew from her workbag the familiar canvas, covered with the tracing of a slipper, to be filled in with those firm, firm, stitches which could be counted on to keep not only their own shape, but the wearer's toes in strict subjection. Stitch, stitch, stitch—Hood's heroine would have had to



MISS JEAN ISABELLA MACPHERSON
A beautiful dancer, who will take part in the Revue to be given by the Junior League of Toronto this month.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



MISS ISOBEL WILLIAMS
Who will sing at the Revue to be given on November 22-26 by the members of the Junior League of Toronto.
—Photo by Mr. Lyonde.



MISS ELEANOR TURNBULL
Who will dance at the Revue given from November 22-26 at the Alexandra by the Junior League of Toronto.



MISS FRANCES WARREN
Who will dance at the Revue to be given this month in Toronto, by the Junior League.
—Photo by Charles Aggett.

Members of the Junior League in Toronto who are taking part in the Revue to be given from November 22-26 in Toronto.

take to her corner in competition with this devotee of the needle. For some reason this sort of footgear seems always to have been consecrated to the male sex; I can't recall ever seeing a pair presented to a woman. There is really no excuse for them at all, because, besides being expensive, they are uncomfortable. There is the first cost of the pattern and the wools, then the creation has to be taken to a cobbler for heels and soles. No curate was complete without a barrel of them. With pride we presented a pair to my father. They figured for a few minutes occasionally at the family fireside, but soon he would revert unobtrusively to his roomy Romeos.

That has always been a lamentable feature in making gifts for men folk. Strive as we might, we could provide cunning but not comfortable gear. This is what drove us into rash experiments in cigars and cravats. Adhering to our principle of labor being the essential ingredient, we knit ties of silk "sure to please". Taste must differ with sex; rarely can a man tolerate his women folks' choice of neckwear. He may not be so rude as to object, but the discovery of a muffler still in its Christmas wrappings months later, can be interpreted only by the de-

termined sentimentalist as evidence of appreciation.

There were other phases of activity due to our desire to remember friends too numerous for expensive gifts, too near to be put in our card catalogue. If these suffered from our choice, lay it to the account of those ingenious writers of women's pages in the press, who can tell you how to contrive a couch out of a few old barrel staves. Wonderful were the results of such misapplied energy; we, however, took to joinery rather than carpentry. Out of walnut shells we learned that thimble cases could be made. Pierced and tied with ribbon, the shells held the thimble against all comers. A bit awkward when in a hurry, but what would you? The same shortcoming attaches to much of our elaborated furnishings. To those bent on utility, permit us to recommend the efficiency expert, Mrs. Frank B. Gilbreth, and present to your friends the latest model in dustless dusters.

Like most artists, we preferred our own path; others abide our question but not the woman, who, in spite of Signor Mussolini's dictum reported in "The Figaro", is creating a chef d'oeuvre. She may be a Rosa Bonheur, or she may be a simple body, decorating a jar with frag-

ments of broken glass, or trickling patterns more or less sticky on what were perfectly serviceable candles. Our opera minores ran the usual gamut—small rolling pins, gilded and provided with hooks—to hang what? Sticking plaster cases bearing the legend, "He jests at scars who never felt a wound". We thought this highly useful, but science has changed all that, and practically relegated this sort of treatment into the same category as cobwebs for binding a cut. What, then, remains in this knowing age that girls can give their comrades? Chiefly, apparently, complexion coaxes, fantastic perfumes, unguents and oils to be applied before and after sleeping—a veritable eighteenth century set of vanities. In our day we strove to be at least remotely practical. The twentieth century miss knows better.

Patch-work was admirably adapted for gifts economic. This had the merit of durability. Quilts thus made, ponderous if not warm, were handed down with pride. Lately I saw one serving to cover a bony nag, whose duties were to cart away just such odds and ends as those from which some industrious woman had produced his blanket. Some modern painters would seem to have studied design from these masterpieces of their mothers, but without the same plausible justification. Just now these crazy quilts appear to be out of favor, the pieces being used instead to make braided mats which are *le dernier cri*!

The fact is that all the machinery man can invent will never uproot the woman's instinct for handicrafts. We have only to look in the museums to see that the ancient Egyptian ladies beguiled the hours with needle-work—lace and embroidery hardly rivalled to-day by their successors. The squaw in her tent ornaments with her work her brave's leggings. My grandmother's inlaid workbox, with its fittings of cut glass and hand-wrought silver, reveals that she surpassed her descendants in the art of knitting bead purses and of making exquisite needlecases. Perhaps the poet was right who proclaimed that men must work, but it is equally patent that woman must have her fancy work. Though others may disdain the product, nothing can make her desist. This is her antidote to ennui. Tracing lazy daisies or encumbering an otherwise serviceable towel with a huge monogram may seem to the onlooker a strange way of fleeting the time, but there is a charm about executing a design quite distinct from prosaic darning or dressmaking. Men make the same distinction between pottering with tools for pleasure, and directing their energy to some domestic repair. But men do not save their consciences by passing on the product to their friends.

The Junior League of Toronto

READERS of the SATURDAY NIGHT will remember an article on the Junior League of Toronto, detailing its growth and activities, that was published last year through the kindness and courtesy of that weekly. Hence it will not be necessary to again bring this before your notice. Suffice it to state that the purpose of the Junior League is still "to foster interest among its members in the social, economic, educational, civic and cultural conditions of the community, and to make efficient their volunteer service." Its aim is not a stable thing, it moves continually in the vanguard of the League's activities, which through increasing demand, provide an ever widening scope.

It is to keep pace with this demand and in aid of their charities that Toronto's younger set is making final arrangements and attending daily rehearsals prior to putting on their second big production at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of November 22nd. A matinee will be given this year on Wednesday in addition to Saturday.

Those who were in Toronto last autumn will remember the amazing excellence of the Revue, the enthusiastic comments of the hardened critics, and will not fail to realize and pass on the fact that this event comes not under the solitary heading "obligation", but rather under the more alluring one of "pleasure".

Elizabeth S. Laidlaw

A Wasted Day

I was to sail a proud ship on a journey,
Beyond the land and beyond the sea,
To where the stars would be singing together
A new song, for me.

And here I am, at the day's downsetting,
Never an inch away from land;
I have chased the wind, I have ploughed the waters,
I have counted the sand.

—V. H. Friedlander.



MRS. BREMNER GREEN
President of the Junior League of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



MISS OLGA TOUGH
Chairman of the Junior League of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.




MISS AIMEE GUNDY
Who will dance at the Revue of the Junior League.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.



MISS NORAH MARKS
1st Vice-President of the Junior League of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

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LONDON LETTER

THE death of the Marquess of Cambridge, the elder brother of the Queen, came very suddenly and must have been a shock to the King and Queen, who are at present at Sandringham. Lord Cambridge lived the life of a country gentleman and strangely little was known of him by that famous person, "the man in the street"; he was, however, a soldier, who had seen service in the South African War, and returned to duty at the outbreak of the Great War. The late Marquess of Cambridge was originally Duke of Teck, but when the King decided that princes of his family who bore German titles should replace them by English ones the surname of Cambridge was taken as the mother of the Queen and her brother had been Princess Mary of Cambridge. Lord Athlone, the Governor-General of South Africa, whose wife is Princess Alice, is now the Queen's only brother.

AT THE moment the announcements about Court mourning have not been made. It is fairly certain that with their usual thoughtfulness the King and Queen will not expect Court mourning to be observed for very long. A death in a Royal family occurring early in the summer means a great loss to all the tradespeople who profit by a gay season with a great deal of entertaining. Now although there would not be the same dislocation, some loss would naturally be involved. Apart from this all entertainments or meetings for charity to be attended by members of the Royal Family suffer disappointment. Sometimes the plans have been made months ahead and at short notice the committee finds that the Royal patron is unable to attend. The Prince of Wales was to have visited Shrewsbury this week to open the bridge which links England with Wales, but all arrangements had to be cancelled. Happy Bournemouth which was able to welcome the Prince lately with such tremendous enthusiasm. It would have been a blow indeed if that long desired visit had been cancelled.

WHILE the "hoax," to use the most polite term, perpetrated by the lady who claimed to have swum the Channel has receded into the background, there is much admiration for Miss Mercedes Gleitze, who made a brave attempt to swim the Channel again in cold October water, and held out for hours until she was within six miles of her goal. She is now appearing at a picture palace to assist in the presentation of the film, "Swim, Girl, Swim," which, it is said, appears to have foreseen the Channel hoax.

THE news in the papers to-day that Toronto fears a general strike fills us with sympathy. We know what a general strike is. Yet I doubt not that the stout-hearted people of Toronto will meet the difficulty much as it was met in London in May, 1926. That is to say with courage, with common sense, and with gaiety. I hope you will not have to drive the trams with the windows broken, but if you do you will probably think of signs as amusing as were used on our trams and buses. These added much to the general entertainment and helped to keep people philosophical under some discomfort and inconvenience. Moreover perhaps you will find yourselves driving your cars at rush hours with a view to giving lifts to business girls and men with long distances to go. A kind friend of mine told me he looked out for the plain women and girls and gave them lifts. The pretty ones were safe to be offered assistance. I sometimes wondered what would have been the feelings of those who enjoyed his hospitality if they had known their exact qualifications. It is conceivable that they might not be pleased.

PROPOS of the much discussed book, "Mother India," by Katherine Mayo, I have just had the pleasure of meeting a delightful woman who, as the wife of an English high official in India, knows what she is talking about when it comes to discussing the part of the country with which she is familiar. She has been in India over twenty years and finds great improvement in the outlook of the people. What interested me most is

that the women of that part of India she knows best have become much concerned with the subject of infant welfare, and the tragedy of the high infant death rate. Native girls, after attending schools where they are taught in the vernacular and may also learn English, later go to the High school, and then are trained as welfare workers to spread the doctrines of health and hygiene in the native villages. So far the demand is greater than the supply.

Lady Reading did an immense deal for the people of India by her efforts in this direction. She raised money and gave generously, and it seems likely that she will be remembered among the wives of Viceroy who left a lasting impression on the life of the people.

BOTH the Prince of Wales and Sir Robert Horne have been urging this week the need of more and better emigration to the great Dominions. The Prince as President of Christ's Hospital, founded 350 years ago,

approves of the founding of schools for teaching the boys natural science and the girls domestic science; and so fitting them on leaving to take up careers of greater usefulness, both to themselves and to the country, here and overseas. "This," went on the Prince, "appears to me a very wise step, particularly now when the need of suitably educated, keen young emigrants from the Home Country to the outlying parts of the Empire is so vital to its unity and welfare."

Sir Robert Horne spoke of the fall in emigration as one of the causes of unemployment. This was at a meeting of the Scottish Council for Women's Trades, which tries to find domestic work for girls, and to settle them in the Dominions. People are not emigrating at the same rate as they did before the war, and they expect too much of life. Sir Robert instanced Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen as among the men who were ready to work and to bear hardships, and suggested that this spirit did not inspire those who wrote to the press to warn intending emigrants against the hardships of Canada.

ARMISTICE DAY draws near, when the arrangements for the solemn service at the Cenotaph, and for the observation of the Two Minutes Silence will be the same as in previous years. The anniversary gives point to a correspondence in the newspapers as to whether men are as reverent towards this memorial to the dead whose graves lie elsewhere, as they were at first. Personally I have seldom seen exceptions to the rule that men and boys lift their hats as they pass the Cenotaph. The man who began the discussion must have been unhappy in his experience. True there are rude persons, preoccupied persons, ignorant persons, but the majority seldom fail to pay this small tribute to the Noble Dead. Taxi-drivers were found by one observer to be the worst offenders in this matter of raising their hats, but in the hour he spent near the Cenotaph he reckoned that 99 per cent of those who passed saluted the monument which we all respect; which represents to us love, admiration, sorrow and pride.

THE fact that Piccadilly is once more clear for traffic and quite normal makes one feel that all's well with the world. A London without its crowded Piccadilly seemed a strange place. The traffic has been diverted for three months, and the sight of buses setting down and taking up near Buckingham Palace soon lost its novelty and became ordinary. Now the passengers who travel by the Piccadilly route no longer enjoy the sight of the Palace, of the backs of St. James' Palace and of Marlborough House. The only royal residence they pass on their customary route is 145 Piccadilly, where sight-seers wait patiently for the Duke and Duchess of York or the baby Princess Elizabeth to emerge, or to appear near a window.

Piccadilly Circus
So great is the demand among furriers for rabbit skins that trappers in Australia are having a "boom" time, some making as much as £30 a week.

I do not mind saying "damn" myself, for one has to call a spade a spade sometimes.—The Archdeacon of Bedford.

Three cakes a day keeps you fit

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST



THRICE-A-DAY BRINGS HEALTH TO STAY

87 YEARS OF SERVICE



Go home for Christmas dinner this year

STEAMING plum pudding and haggis, roast turkey and cranberries, and the jolliest company in the world in your own family is what Christmas dinner can be for you this year. Determine now to be there in your place at the festive board.

Late Fall and Christmas Sailings

From Montreal	AUSONIA	Nov. 25	to Fly, Cher., London.
" Montreal	LETITIA	Nov. 26	" Belfast, L'pool, Glas.
" Halifax	ANTONIA	Dec. 5	" Fly., Havre, London.
" St. John, N.B.	ATHENIA	Dec. 10	" Belfast, L'pool, Glas.
" Halifax	ATHENIA	Dec. 11	" Belfast, L'pool, Glas.
" Halifax	ASCANIA	Dec. 12	" Fly., Havre, London.


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or any steamship agent.

"I've never found such an exquisite flavour in a Russian cigarette before"



Cerise No. 2

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

Made by Alexander Bogulavsky Ltd., 33, Piccadilly, London, W.

Europe in New York

By "Hark"

"NEW YORK is very wonderful," I said, adjusting my tight, black aviator's helmet, wrapping my black coat a little tighter, and re-crossing my gun-metal legs. "And your new architecture resembles nothing on earth, unless it is the illustrations in the fairy tale books, but I can't think of it as anything but the stepping off place for Europe. Tomorrow I am to see a friend off on a French liner and I know I shall sob with longing as I

of Canada Dry Ginger Ale before them; the strangely shaped silver flasks, appearing and disappearing from their pockets, making the only gleam of brightness in the sombre scene. The mere thought of Sunny Italy and Spain and dear old Paris brought a lump to my throat!

We started with Sunny Italy. Disentangling ourselves from one million taxi-cabs and motor lorries, we plunged through the blue fumes of Fifth Avenue and entered. At first I could see nothing. Then in the soft light of one candle to a table, I saw a

the centre, and a cloudless blue sky, lit by electricity, above it. Once more we ascended a quaint stone stairway, looking down through barred windows at the tight, black silhouettes devouring salads at diminutive iron tables. For a moment I thought we had returned to Italy, then the mantillas on the heads of the "colo'd ladies"

re-assured me. "Ah, Clavillos, Plaza Toro!" I murmured, which is all the Spanish I know.

And in the afternoon I crossed in the ferry to Hoboken and saw the liners go sailing out to the real Italy, Spain and dear old France, and I longed just as much as ever to be on board them.

Morals and Art

WHEN a human being has contributed something of genius, something permanent and vital, to human thought and to human art, he is entitled to claim that the generations which follow shall extirpate from their minds, recollections, how-

ever grave and painful, of any human infirmity which may have disfigured his career. For art is one thing and morals quite another. The contribution of the artist is not to be disparaged by the recollection or the arraignment of ethical folly.—Lord Birkenhead in *Law, Life and Letters*.



Madame Georges Savon, née Marie Louise Costi, of Alexandria, Egypt, her little daughter Georgette, and Madame Savon's sister, Miss Gabrielle Costi, of Calgary, photographed on the terrace of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Madame Savon returned to Canada in the S.S. Empress of France, and was met by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Costi, of Calgary, and all were guests at the Chateau for several days before leaving for Calgary.

see the passengers go aboard."

"What nonsense!" said my New York friend, throwing open her tight, black coat, un-crossing her gun-metal legs, and giving her tight, black aviator's helmet an annoyed twitch. "We have everything right here in New York that they have in Europe. We have restaurants of every nationality, the best pictures, plays and music in the world. How much time have you?"

"Until to-morrow night," I replied firmly. "Any longer and I shall be asphyxiated with gas fumes. If the traffic gets much worse the entire city will blow up with spontaneous combustion."

"Well, that gives us two luncheons and a dinner," said my friend, thoughtfully. "I can show you Spain, Italy and France in that time."

"Mon Dieu!" I tried to murmur appropriately.

We were sitting in the intense Prohibition gloom of one of the New York Hotel Tea Rooms. Around us were tight, black silhouettes of beautiful maidens, and loose, soft silhouettes of virile men with bottles

dim vista of quaint stucco walls with iron barred windows and bits of tiled roofs jutting out from them; of stone spiral stairways lighted by old iron lanterns; of rose vines and wisteria made out of paper, and Tuscan peasants made out of "colo'd ladies." All the dishes were of Italian pottery; all the diminutive tables had mosaic tops. What more could the home-sick sojourner from the land of Mussolini wish for? "Ah, Italia Bella!" I tried to murmur appropriately as I joined the tight, black silhouettes waiting in a queue for tables.

That evening we entered France—Bohemian France. We sat at wooden tables in a room, the walls of which were covered with signed caricatures by various artistic *habitués*. Around us were strange foreign men playing chess and dominoes. On every table were glasses of ice and bottles of Canada Dry Ginger Ale. How French! A corner of the Boul' Mich' in far away New York!

By this time I was prepared to take an electric torch with me to Sunny Spain, but I was wrong. Here we had a Plaza with a fountain playing in

FOR PERFECTLY APPOINTED TABLES



PIECES OF CHARM

To set your table correctly, you must have fancy silverware . . . butter spreaders, salad forks and other **PIECES OF CHARM** to complement the more conventional knives, forks and spoons.

And now these cultural pieces, wrought of matchless 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate, may be had at most alluring prices . . . prices so modest that they'll happily surprise you.

A fine assortment of twenty-eight **PIECES OF CHARM**, including eight each of salad forks, butter spreaders and iced tea spoons with a cold meat fork, a gravy ladle, a berry spoon

and a dessert server, costs but \$46.00 in a lovely utility tray of French blue and silver.

Or you may purchase **PIECES OF CHARM** as separate items, in individual gift boxes quite as bewitching, at prices just as tempting.

The silverplate is the finest that money can buy . . . 1847 ROGERS BROS. . . and the choice of patterns is most generous. Where can you see **PIECES OF CHARM**? At the stores of all 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate merchants throughout the Dominion . . . International Silver Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.



1847 ROGERS BROS.

SILVERPLATE

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.



MRS. CLEMENT SHELDON SNEYD
Who before her marriage on Thursday, November 3rd, was Miss Sylvia Van der Linde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Linde, of High Park Avenue, Toronto.

BRIDGES PRIVATE DANCES RECEPTIONS, ETC.

"Yes, it has been a most successful affair, and best of all I am not tired out." This was the remark of a prominent Society Hostess after a delightful dance given by her at the Pavilion Restaurant.

The reason is very simple.

Our special representative takes care of all details—mailing of invitations, decorations, printing and a host of little things that cause so much annoyance and worry, and tends to give you that "all in" feeling, instead of being fresh to receive the hearty congratulations of your friends on the termination of a delightful Social Affair.

Now just phone Mr. E. Weir at Elgin 1453—he will do everything else that you require for your bridge party, wedding reception, dance, etc.

ELGIN 1453.



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Jubilee

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Stock Buildings
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Nov. 16 to 24

Under the distinguished patronage
of Their Excellencies The Gov-
ernor General of Canada and Vis-
countess Willingdon.

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Finest stables of Canada and the
United States in eight days and
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Children's Entertainment.

Music—Special Acrobatic Acts
Arabian Tumblers.

Get your seats early

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Canada's Great Jubilee Show
Window of Agriculture.

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Oyster Stew**

Being doubly creamy,
St. Charles Milk so
enriches an oyster
stew that it is irre-
sistible. Try it.

FREE RECIPE BOOK

Write The Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal.

**Borden's
ST. CHARLES MILK**

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wilson, of Sault
Ste. Marie, who are in Toronto, have
sent out invitations to a coming-out
dance for their daughter, Miss Kath-
leen Wilson, and Miss Aimee Brewin,
to be held at Casa Loma on November
25th.

Miss Norah Williamson, of Kingston,
was in Toronto for Miss Lorna Farm-
er's tea-dance, on Saturday of last
week, and was the guest of Miss
Farmer during her stay.

Mr. Gordon Perry, assisted by his
sister, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, who was
smart in a sports knitted costume of
mulberry shade with hat to match,
entertained the members of the Hunt
Club, who were out on the Drag Hunt
on Saturday afternoon of last week, at
tea.



Mr. W. H. Malkin, of Vancouver, B.C., has arrived in Montreal and will
be a guest at the Ritz-Carlton for the
winter.

Mrs. Hugh Park, of Cobalt, and her
son are visitors in Toronto, guests of
Mrs. Park's sister, Mrs. R. B. Watson.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto,
entertained at dinner on Thursday night
of last week for Mrs. Rogers, of Win-
nipeg, who has been her guest.

Mrs. J. E. Graham, of Toronto, enter-
tained at dinner on Tuesday night of
last week for Mrs. Somerset Atkins, of
Montreal.

ham, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham,
Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. McGillivray.

Mrs. James Broughall, of Toronto,
entertained at the Rectory at tea on
Thursday afternoon of last week in
honor of her debutante daughter, Betty.
The drawing-room was attractively
decorated with bronze and yellow
chrysanthemums. Mrs. Broughall was
gowned in black and white figured
crêpe with white vestee. Miss Betty
was in rose net in period style, and
wore a pearl necklace and silver
slippers, and carried Columbia roses.
Mrs. George Boyd, a sister of the
debutante, in navy blue with black hat,
assisted in looking after the guests.



MISS ELEANOR GILLIES
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Gillies, of Vancouver, and niece of the late
General Edward Lechie.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, president of the
ladies' golf section of the Toronto Hunt
Club, entertained a number of the
players and their friends at a large
luncheon at the Club on the occasion
of the final field day of the season. The
long buffet luncheon table was done
with autumn leaves and chrysanthem-
ums, and both dining-rooms were
used. Mrs. Phippen, smart in black and
white with small black hat, later pre-
sented the prizes for the season to the
players. Many of the guests played
bridge and Mah Jong, and were later
in the afternoon entertained at tea by
Mrs. Phippen. Those present included,
Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mrs. A. Barnard,
Mrs. John Lyle, Mrs. Duncan Coulson,
Miss Winnifred Hoskin, Miss Cosby,
Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Lily Maule,
Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. Gordon Phip-
pen, Mrs. Donald Ross, Miss Mary
McKee, Mrs. H. Patterson, Mrs. J.
Coulson, Mrs. Peter Reid, Mrs. Arnold
Ivey, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Strachan
Johnston, Mrs. H. B. Johnston, Mrs. J.
J. Dixon, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs.
Duncan MacLaren, Mrs. Reginald Par-
mer, Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs.
Cowan (Oshawa), Mrs. Stikeman, Miss
Jack (Oshawa), Mrs. Eric Phillips
(Oshawa), Mrs. Rogers (Winnipeg),
Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs.
H. A. Richardson, Mrs. Lesslie Wilson,
Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. A. P. Burritt,
Miss Betty Kins-Smith, Miss Belle
Mihl, Miss Edie Cosby, Mrs. D. M.
Robertson and Mrs. H. D. Burns.

Miss Katharine Scott, of Toronto, is
entertaining at bridge on Thursday
afternoon of this week.

Mrs. George H. Smith, of Toronto,
formerly of St. Catharines, and Mr.
Eric Smith, her son, recently enter-
tained at dinner for Admiral and Mrs.
Parker, of Hants, England. Mrs.
Smith's guests included, Mr. and Mrs.
Dalton Davies, Colonel A. E. Gooder-

The tea table, done with pink roses in
a silver basket, and pink candles in
silver candelabra, was in charge of
Mrs. D. T. Symons, Mrs. Robert Massie
and Miss Cattenach, who were assisted
by Miss Emily Macintosh, Miss Elinor
Williams, Miss Margaret Parmenter,
Miss Beth Lind, Miss Helen Anderson,
Miss Dorothy Allan and Miss Athol
Baines.

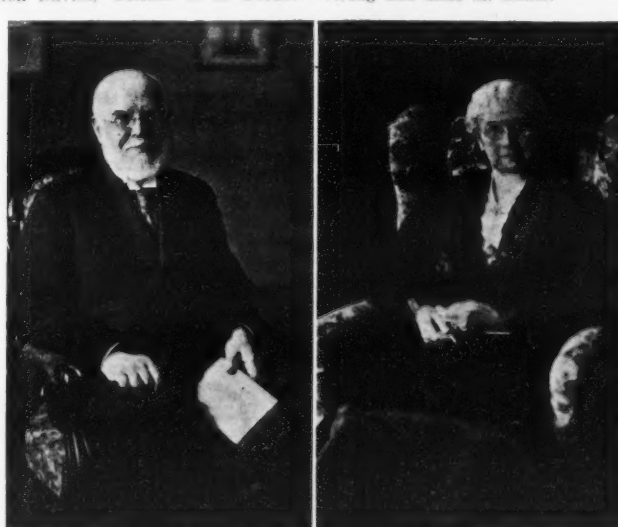
Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, of Upper
Huron Street, Toronto, and her sister,
Mrs. Nesbitt, have been visiting in
Montreal, where they were much
entertained.

Mrs. James B. McKee and her
two children, accompanied by her
mother, Mrs. J. H. Adams, and Miss
Adams, have left to spend the winter
in Italy and France.

Mrs. Alfred Dobell and her niece,
Miss Isobel Jeffreys, of Quebec, have
been visitors in Toronto, guests of
Mrs. R. A. Morry.

Mr. Barry Hayes and Mr. and Mrs.
C. A. Moes are again in Toronto from
Watkins Glen and New York.

Mrs. Ernest Bogart, of Toronto,
entertained about fifty guests at tea on
Friday afternoon of last week for her
cousin, Miss Ellen Clarkson, one of
the season's debutantes, and received
in a gown of pink georgette with
silver, and wearing pink slippers. Miss
Clarkson was in a smart frock of
French blue georgette and wore a
corsage of roses and lily-of-the-valley.
The tea table, attractively done with
roses and tall pink candles, was pre-
sided over by Mrs. G. T. Clarkson and
Mrs. Roger Clarkson, and these were
assisted by Miss Dorothy Burton, Miss
Olivia Owen, Miss Gertrude Clarkson,
Miss Audrey Clarkson, Miss E. Arm-
strong and Miss M. Lamb.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SOUTHAM, OF HAMILTON
Who are celebrating the silver anniversary of their marriage on
November 20 of this year.

Fashions for the Royal Winter Fair

Men will follow with critical eyes
the varying fortunes of their favor-
ite horses—but smart women will
find time to admire the new fash-
ions, and speculate on their origin.

A. The Peacock Hemline

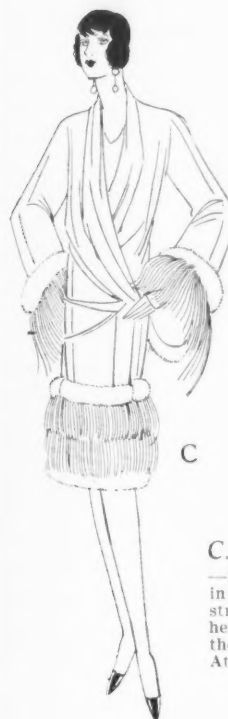
—is the newest note in
Robe de Style frocks.
This one in palest pink
transparent velvet is a
marvel of feminine
loveliness. Silk lace
motifs embroidered in
gold form long panels
and a scalloped hem
line. One of our most
distinguished Salons
models. At \$145.00.

B. Pleated Ribbon Ruffles

—are youthful, appealing
in this charming frock a
Deb. might don for the
great events of the week.
A modified version of the
bouffante frock with a
circular flaring skirt
trimmed with pleated rib-
bon that follows the cir-
cular curve of the hemline.
The pin wheel cabochon is
also of pleated ribbon. In
palest pink georgette. At
\$55.00.

C. The Ostrich Banded Wrap

—is very chic this season—this model is
in dazzling coral-shaded velvet, has
straight lines of slender grace. The deep
hem and cuffs are in dripping ostrich in
the same alluring color. From Molyneux.
At \$77.50.



Fashion Floor—The Third.

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It is not often that you can see how delicious a cake is
but have a look at one slice of Hostess Fruit Cake! In
it there are big juicy raisins, luscious red cherries, ripe
pineapple, glacé orange and lemon and meaty pecans.

What could be more acceptable as a Christmas gift?
Or what more delightful for Christmas festivities at
home? Hostess Fruit Cake is something more than just
a fine cake. It is a masterpiece of the bakers' art.

Hostess Fruit Cake is suitably packed in three and five
pound gift tins. Each container is lithographed in eleven
colors reproducing the design of a famous old Italian
embroidery now in the Metropolitan Museum. We
will be glad to pack and mail gift cakes to addresses
supplied with your order.

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THE
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FRUIT CAKE**

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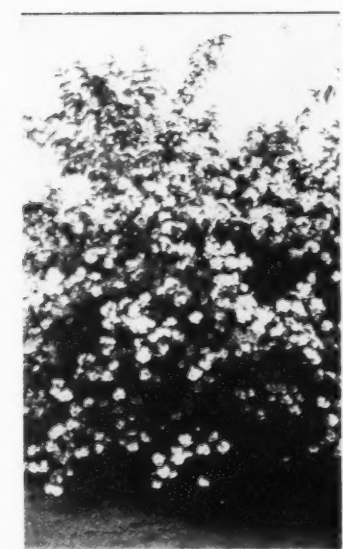


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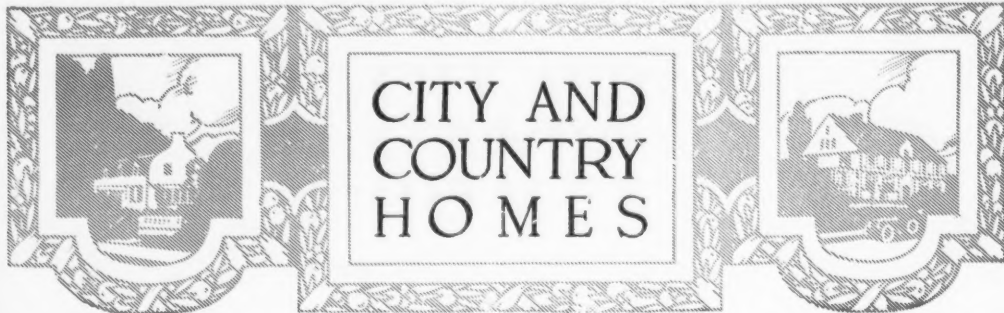
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Canadian Furniture Under the Fleur-de-Lis

WHAT Gibbon and Barbeau have done for the folk songs of French Canada, what Traquair and Roy have done for its old churches and houses, some one will some day do for the furniture of Quebec under the French regime. Romantic and antiquarian interest combine in the importation and manufacture of household furnishings in the hundred and fifty years during which Quebec was ruled from Paris.

ing rude benches for seats and planks on trestles for a table, the Canadians had table-chairs, home made chairs adapted from a Normandy type, and corner cupboards. In the making of those chairs the habitant indicated his ingenuity. The frame work he made after the model of chairs from Normandy, using that simple phenomenon of nature, the contraction of drying wood, to make his work permanent. He made the uprights of green wood, and the stretchers of dry, so that when the uprights dried, too, they

cabinetmakers and designers of every race and color. So when the leisure of retirement offered him his opportunity, he settled in the heart of French Canada to pursue his intriguing study.

Already he has unearthed additional proof of the existence of that Cap Tourmente school of arts and crafts which flourished under Laval and whose cabinetmakers and woodworkers were trained by teachers from France. There is, for instance, a simplified copy of a Regency chair which in the course of years, some one has mounted on rockers and which came from a St. Lawrence farmhouse. There are straight back chairs combining the old bars between the feet, (upon which French Canadians bestowed their feet off the cold floors), with the fiddle backs of Louis the Fifteenth!

The story telling qualities of French-Canadian furniture were brought home to me through an incident with the camera. Intrigued by the possibilities suggested by some of the old furniture, I one day suggested to Capt. Worswick that I would like to photograph three particular pieces which seemed valuable in relation to some historical research in which I was engaged. He immediately consented and the pieces I selected were arranged for photographing. It was only when the prints were in my hands that I realized that unconsciously those three pieces constituted vivid testimony to the three chief periods of French rule in Quebec.

The first piece was a table-chair which dates from the first half of the seventeenth century. It was made in Quebec by a colonist of heavy native wood, rudely but cunningly fashioned after an old monastery piece. The seat is wide and deep, the space under it enclosed and made into a drawer in which to stow away some household supply. The arms are straight and strong, the back a huge oval which can be tipped over the arms and



THE TABLE CHAIR WITH DRAWER.

Ambitious, middle-class traders and merchants, seeking the opportunity of becoming seigneurs in the new land, aristocratic younger sons in command of new world regiments, and colonists grown rich in some illicit trade, all these with their varying tastes and interests, furnished homes along the St. Lawrence. How much remains to record that picturesque age?

A good start has already been made in this self-appointed task of the quest of the old and the beautiful in the ancient province by Capt. E. T. Worswick of Quebec, whose journeys into remote villages have revealed many a quaint romance and many a stirring tale of the old regime.

It is strange that the furnishings of seventeenth and eighteenth century homes in Canada have been so neglected in literary and historical research and so much material evidence of the manners and customs of the people overlooked. There can be no more fascinating field for antiquarian research along household lines than in Quebec where the humble and the great, the peasant, the bourgeois and the aristocrat were so interdependent and where the lines of class demarcation gave way so readily before economic conditions.

In Quebec, long before Europe became restless under the old rule of blue blood, the colonists had been called into the councils of the governor, the bourgeoisie had merged into the lesser nobility, the peasant into the bourgeoisie, and the aristocrat into the trader.

In such an atmosphere the furnishings of the homes of all classes reflected the political and social developments. The French settlers who discarded the name peasant to assume that of habitant, were, as a matter of fact, a good deal better off for home furnishings than their fellows in France. They got a good start under the paternal policy of church and state in the seventeenth century. While the peasant in France was un-

closed in permanently upon the end of the stretchers. For a seat, the habitant adopted an Indian craft, and laced it from side to side like a snowshoe.

Those who could afford to do so brought out from France fine furnishings of the current modes, while others in Quebec engaged the native expression in cabinet making, in the possession of Capt. Worswick, is a chest of drawers, copied from a Louis



THE CHAIR TABLE.

the Fourteenth commune. The Quebec craftsman has faithfully reproduced the characteristic lines of the period and has even incorporated little fluted quarter columns at the corners, a line of inlay in dark walnut in the richly colored maple, and walnut also outlines the key holes. The construction is heavy, the top and drawer fronts being nearly two inches thick, but the finish is excellent, the smoothly polished surface a joy to behold and a credit, indeed, to the man who produced it with the hand tools of his day and age. The ambition of the Canadian workman in attempting so splendid a piece is eloquent testimony to the tastes of his customers.

About 1690 the magnificence of Louis the Fourteenth began to decline. Artists and craftsmen who had been engaged wholly in supplying the King and his intimates were then at liberty to accept commissions from wealthy merchants and traders. Wealthy colonials who journeyed to Paris were not slow to take advantage of the situation and many an excellent piece found its way across the sea to adorn some manor house, or some fashionable town house in Montreal or Quebec.

Such were the conditions under which Canadians of the old regime furnished their homes. Much of what they imported, or purchased from local merchants, has survived the years in the safe refuge of Quebec houses which have descended from one generation to another in the same family, waiting for an interpreter.

drawn forward to form a table. This piece, common enough in the seventeenth century, was adapted to the tiny homes which sheltered big families. In the days when the farmer had to be his own designer and mason there was little space to spare and when the meal was over the table had to be pushed out of the way to make room for household tasks. Sturdy and honest is this chair as was its maker, and if it had a tongue could enthrall us with tales of the time when any French life might fall forfeit to a tomahawk, when men, and women, too, survived only by the exercise of every ounce of industry and ingenuity they possessed.

The second piece I photographed was a quaint, sturdy chair that hailed from Brittany two hundred and fifty years ago and must have been something of a novelty even there, when chairs as light and portable as this were first making their appearance. The legs and stretchers are prettily turned, and so also are the uprights in the back. Several inches above the seat they are joined by a straight slat and at the top the cross bar has a graceful scroll like edge. They are joined by five turned spindles. Its last unhappy experience with an upholsterer left it with a green plush seat and a disfiguring wooden molding all around the seat, both of which can, fortunately, be removed.

This little chair is one of a set of six, and their discovery revealed something in the way of a romance. Capt. Worswick found them in an upper room of a manor house where they had been banished years ago. Their little ball feet had been rubbed smooth with the pushing and pulling of descending generations of seigneurs' sons and daughters. Since the days when the first seigneur, probably an officer in the Carignan regi-



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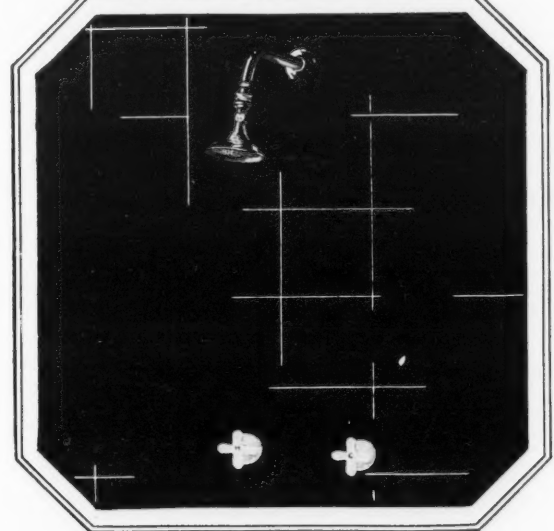
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"Rummage"

By Alice Elizabeth Wilson

ALEX. BARTON, the fat bus driver of the West Hotel, paused at the door of Jerry Graham's garage and surveyed his life-long friend from twinkling blue eyes.

"Say Jerry," he accosted the mechanic, "Did yuh hear about the rummage sale down to the market? Well say," as the other shook his head, "Yuh missed the funniest thing yuh ever saw. 'Twas last Friday. The missus sent me down to git some potatoes from Bill Swiggins, you know Bill, lives up Brown's Hill way, grows the best potatoes anywhere round, cheap too.

"Well I found Bill alright and while he was measurin' out the potatoes I took a look around the market place. The first thing that struck my eye was a crowd over in the corner by the river.

"Bill," sez I, "What's the fight?" "Fight!" sez Bill almost spillin' the potatoes, "Where?"

"Over there," sez I pointin'. "That ain't no fight," sez Bill, "That's a rummage sale."

"Rummage!" sez I. "Yep," sez Bill, "Couple of society snobs is sellin' rummage for the I. O. D.E."

"I paid Bill for the potatoes and left them with him while I took a look at the rummage. Say Jerry, have yuh ever been to a rummage sale? Well when yuh go to a rummage sale, yuh either have to go in or stay out. I was peerin' through the edge of the crowd and before I knew it I was in the midst of it. You never saw such pushin' and draggin' in yer life. They had two big policemen there, but say they needed ten.

"Right next to me was a funny lookin' little man who told me that he was watchin' for a pair of his old trousers. His wife had sent them down and he wanted them back. I'll bet he wished he'd never come before he got out of there. A small man had no chance in a mob like that.

"There was two little gals tryin' to sell the stuff. Their hats was all agog and their faces smudged. They looked just like they wanted to cry. I finally landed right beside of them. Just as I was figurin' out whether the table was goin' to be driven right through my stomach, I heard her gasp, 'Mary,' sez she, 'This can't go on, there'll be a riot!'

"Riot it was sure enough. Two old women across the way had hold of somethin', one at one end, other at

t'other. They pulled and swayed until the policeman made them both drop it.

"Another woman got excited and threw everything she could git her hands on up in the air.

"Suddenly one of the little gals gits up on the table. Pickin' up one thing at a time she started to auction. 'Twas a good idea. Them folks nearly went mad. One long lean feller with a face like a hawk, bought every dress that was offered. Long or short, it didn't make no difference to him.



MRS. CARROLL W. McLEOD.
Formerly Margaret W. Curry, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Curry, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the Rev. S. Selvery of Toronto. Mr. McLeod is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. McLeod of Winnipeg.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Someone asked him is he was dressin' a harem.

"I saw Bert Jones' wife there with a suitcase. Say she wasn't satisfied until she had that suitcase jammed full. She didn't seem particular about what it was filled with so long as it was full.

"Goin' travellin'?" sez I to her as she rolled past me. She was too far gone to answer.

Alex. sighed, "Women are queer folk Jerry," he said shaking his head slowly. "I heard one old dame say to another, 'Sarah Smith gave me a dollar and told me to buy somethin' for her. She didn't say what so I think I'll buy shoes.' And sure enough she did. She bought a pair not nates, one bigger than t'other.

"The millinery was the last thing tackled. The women grabbed those hats like wild beasts. Some tried to put them on. That made a grand mix-up. One woman swore they'd sold her own hat while she was tryin' on another. The woman that bought it refused to give it up. They raised such a row that the policemen had to lift them up bodily and carry them out. I believe they gave the old dame three or four hats to make up for the one she'd lost.

"Say Jerry if I hadn't been so rammed against that table, I'd sure have exploded laughin' at those women. They bought hats that no more fitted them and the colors, 'Ye Gods!' I figured that they would git some awful shocks when they looked in the mirror.

"Well they pulled and dragged until the last thing was gone. Some looked as if they would like to pull the clothes off the gals who was sellin'.

"Those poor gals! After the sale was over I saw the policemen half carryin' them to an automobile. They looked plain tuckered out and I guess they was.

"Oh it was a great event Jerry. Yuh missed the time of yer life. I'll bet when some of them got home and looked at what they'd brought with them, they was sorry. Yep and I'll bet there was some hot words too from other parties concerned.

"Well, good-bye Jerry, I must be gettin' along."

Girls Will Be Girls

PERHAPS the chief of Paris secrets is that by the end of the winter, if not earlier, the ageless woman will be dead!

The youth-for-all movement has utterly run its course. I do not mean that we shall immediately see a return to those queer old pre-war days when you could tell a nicely brought up woman's age, to a year or two, by her frock. There was one style for the miss from school, another for the sweet-and-twenty debutante, and a third for the matron, with definite gradations for the years in between. The dowager of sixty, of course, was stamped by her lace cap. Then suddenly, with a wave of the war-

magician's wand, we were all dressed alike, from seventeen to seventy, in abbreviated tubes and light stockings. Now the reaction has set in, and we can expect a time not only of formality and grace in dress, but of gowns suited to their wearers' ages.

But meanwhile it is wise not to anticipate the mode too much. If for instance you have only recently crossed the line between the young matron and the mature matron and still have kept a fairly slender figure, you should tend to dress, for a month

or two at least, like the former. I have seen, by the way, a delightful evening gown for her, of gold lamé embroidered with strass. It was simple in design, fitting fairly close to the figure, and with a deep oval neck. A wide gold sash slanted down from right to left at the waist and fell in two long bows a full six inches below the skirt with a zig-zag hem.

The Victorian tea-gown, most comfy article of feminine wear, is insinuating its way back into favor, but so transformed from the dowdy, frumpish thing it once was. The winter negligees that now entrance Paris are lovely things. Velvet, of course, this season's premier fabric, is the medium.

One I have lately seen was in French blue rayon velvet. The moderately loose bodice had a collar trimmed with a double row of matching marabou, the latter falling in a wide cross-over from right to left to be caught up on the left hip. This, as the gown was here fairly closely moulded to the figure, indicated the fashionable diagonal waistline. From the waist fell three tiers of matching silk fringe which followed the same line, the last finishing just below the right knee and just above the left. The three-quarter length sleeves were



LADY CARTER
Lady Gilbert Carter, widow of Sir Gilbert Carter, who was for 12 years Governor of the Bahamas and Barbados, successively, Lady Carter, who was en route to Brandon, Manitoba, and is seeing Canada for the first time since her honeymoon with the late Sir Gilbert, made a brief stay in Montreal last week. She was a passenger in the Cunarder Ausonia.



The glittering turban of gold brocade brought well over the ears and tied in front with the pirate's handkerchief points—a Paris mode for the daisies.

The Winter Showcng of Millinery

CONTRIBUTING to mid-season chic—the Winter showing of millinery with original Paris and New York models and striking designs from our workrooms, presents such new features of the mode as Breitschwantz felt—sponsored by Reboux and Alphonsine—the paintbrush mount introduced by Agnes, the predominance of warm rich browns and the alliance of two materials as insisted on by all the foremost modistes. Supple soliel felts in mosaics; felts with velvet insets; satin and felt; felt and fur; velvet and metal; stain and lace with glittering rhinestones or barbaric ornament are features of the new small head-fitting caps, with ear laps, the helmet chapeaux and turbans backed by such authoritative names as:

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Chiffon transparent velvet in Beau Geste blue with heavy padded silk lining.

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Metal brocade wrap—an original Max model—lined with green chiffon velvet.

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French ensemble wrap of coral chiffon velvet with matching gown of Roma.

\$195

WINTER FAIR VISITORS

are cordially invited to visit the store, without any obligation to buy. Come and see the new hats—you will also find our Fur Department a point of interest.

Fairweather

88-90 YONGE STREET

very wide and trimmed with the same matching marabou.

Another was in orchid velvet brocade chiffon. Matching tipped ostrich was used to form an elaborate border which crossed from neck to left hip and there fell in a double row down the line of the leg. This model, also, had wide three-quarter length sleeves trimmed with ostrich.

IN HIS delightful book, *The Romance of Disraeli*, recently published, M. Maurois, the distinguished French writer who endeared himself to all England by his war book, *Les Silences*

de Colonel Bramble, says that Disraeli was generally popular with women, and that even when he was an old man of nearly four score years he enthused the fair sex.

In almost all classes of society women were for him. At a supper party of "Gaiety girls" the question was asked, "Which would you like to marry, Gladstone or Disraeli?" All these pretty girls chose Disraeli; only one said "Gladstone," and the others booed her. "Wait a minute," she said, "I'd like to marry Gladstone and get Disraeli to run away with me, just to see Gladstone's face!"

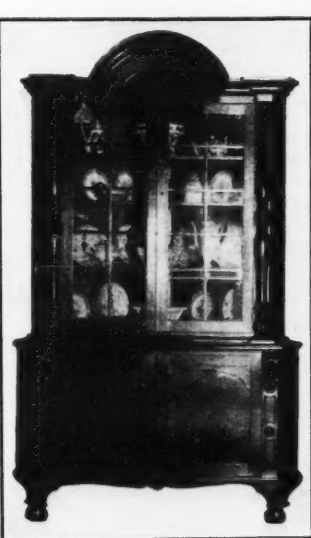
M. Maurois sums up Disraeli's character in a final paragraph by

replying to someone who remarked, a few years after his death, that he had been canonised as a saint:

As a saint? No, Disraeli was very far from being a saint. But perhaps as some old Spirit of Spring, ever vanquished and ever alive, and as a symbol of what can be accomplished, in a cold and hostile universe, by a long youthfulness of heart.

The question of wealth and rank is the last thing an Etonian ever thinks of.—*Mr. Lyttelton*.

We all of us have the passionate desire to make people better.—*Colonel Wedgwood, M. P.*

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NO one will deny that our modern food is delicious. But it is these luscious plates, these creamy sauces and these dainty desserts that cheat our gums of life-giving stimulation and exercise.

There you have the reason for the sluggish circulation within our gum walls, the reason for so many unhealthy gum conditions, the reason for these diseases of the gums so much discussed, so much in the eye of the dental brotherhood.

How to ward off gum trouble before it starts

To restore the stimulation not given by food, the dentists recommend massage. Hundreds and hundreds of them advise that Ipana Tooth Paste be used with this healthful frictionizing. For Ipana contains citratol, an antiseptic and hemostatic used by dentists in their work at the chair, to tone tissue and to allay bleeding.

After the usual cleaning with Ipana simply brush the gums firmly, but gently, all over, inside and out. Fresh, cleansing blood will thus be speeded to the gum structure, and Ipana itself will aid in keeping the gums in their normal firmness and health.

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You will like Ipana's delicious flavor and its power to clean your teeth. And after you've used it for a month, after you've noticed its benefits, Ipana will probably win you as it has won thousands of others.

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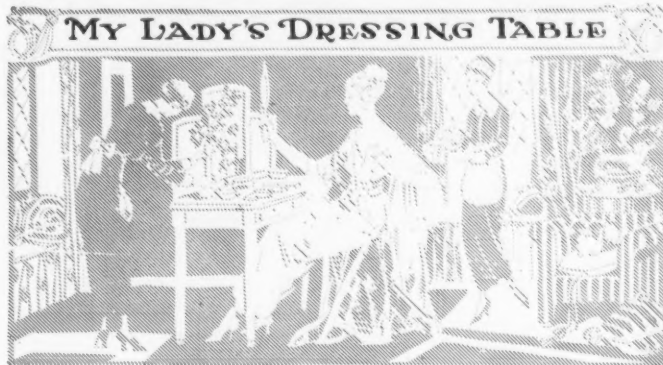


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MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

MANY of you, says an English writer, have settled down by now to winter work and winter festivities. You will want, not only to look your best, but to be an eagerly sought-after guest this season. What do I think will be one of your greatest, most valuable, beauty assets?

It will be your voice. What is it like? You played tennis this summer. You swam, danced, and engaged in all sorts of delightful noisy sports. In consequence your voice now is just a little too raucous for a fire-side flirtation, or a pleasant, friendly talk.

If it seems husky or hoarse, try a little lemon-juice and water—nearly all lemon-juice—for a gargle. Bathe your throat outside with salt and water. Practise quiet and slow breathing exercises, and sip a little honey and lemon-juice.

I do not believe that the modern girl—much as I love her and defend her against her critics—half realizes what an adorable thing a low, soft voice can be to tired, irritated or disgruntled humanity.

Take your voice in hand, then, before the long winter evenings come on. Be practical—use your gargle or one of the many very useful remedies now on the market; also you can bathe with salt and water, or take lemon-juice and honey. But, please, don't forget that nothing will give you a charming voice but your own wish to have it. Practice speaking softly, tenderly, and sympathetically.

Well, now I will suppose your voice is lovely, and you have taken both your throat and your thoughts in hand; what about the other little troubles that come as an aftermath to your holiday?

Did you allow your nose to get very sunburnt, and is it not quite white again? If so, it is a pity, because a red nose will spoil the sweetest face. It did not matter when you were in the country or at the seaside, but it will not look at all attractive now you are back at the office and going to little dances. If you did not entirely get rid of that summer soreness you may find now that it easily gets chapped.

Here are two little hints about your ears. Do you wear earrings? If so, never put on heavy earrings when you have a headache. It is only a small annoyance, but heavy earrings can greatly aggravate a slight headache. If I am busy writing, I usually take my earrings off, especially if



LATEST FROM LA MODE
This evening gown was much admired at a recent European Exhibition of Fashions.

they are at all heavy, so that I can settle down quietly and concentrate on my little article.

My other little ear hint is this: Never wash your ears (I mean thoroughly wash them both outside and in) with quite cold water. Use it warm and, if possible, rinse them out with a little boracic water. It is rather a business, getting every part of your



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

On left, Opalescent kid in green and mauve. On right, gold opalescent kid with real hair calf legs. Left front, Ivory finish kid in red and gold trimming with patent back and mother of pearl jewel heel. Right front, Silver opalescent kid and red glaze kid.

ear spotlessly clean and entirely free from dust, but cold water may give you the most agonizing neuralgia, if used right inside the ear.

FOR your neck, gently massage from front to back with your hands thickly covered with face cream, going slightly up towards your ears. Be very careful to go gently round your eyes. You must, indeed, scarcely touch them, and tap in your grease—never rub it in.

Here is a hint for that ugly thickening of the lower jawbone. Begin in the centre of your chin, taking up the flesh very gently with both hands, and working slowly up to the ears. Put on plenty of cream and follow the line of the bone.

Here are three excellent neck exercises. Turn your head very slowly from side to side, keeping the chin well down. This is a very important hint. Turn your head as far over your shoulder as you can without straining it. Lower your head very slowly on to your chest and let it fall gently back as far as you can, being particularly careful not to form a double chin when doing the backward movement. You will see what I mean if you look in the mirror. Turn your head very slowly as though you were trying to lay it on your shoulder, first on one shoulder and then on the other. This should only be done two or three times at first, as it is rather a strain until you get used to it, but you will find that after a little practice it becomes quite easy.

TO ONE who has lived in the South, October is the perfect month—with the rich warmth of June, and a hazy softness that is autumn's own. This year, however, Canada borrowed all the warmth of the South and with a brilliance that only the Land of the Maple knows gave us a succession of perfect days. Then came Hallowe'en, the most picturesque festival of the year, with its bobbing apples, its lighted pumpkins, and—best of all—its taffy pull. However, you cannot get the best of Hallowe'en in the city. You need to go back to the small town of tender memories, with its wide streets and large gardens where Hallowe'en may be celebrated properly. What chance have the ghosts in the city, all crowded with motors and flats? If a banshee were to come to Toronto and utter even one wail, that poor creature would be arrested and brought before the magistrate on a charge of disturbing the peace. There is a town I know where Hallowe'en used to be a sheer delight. We had a wonderful garden with large maple

trees which afforded a climbing contest for all the boys in the neighborhood. On Hallowe'en the branches of those huge maple trees bore gruesome pumpkins with lighted candles inside which exposed all the horror of glaring eyes and wide mouth. Thrills of fear ran up and down your youthful spine and, at last, you were glad to go indoors to the bobbing apples and the roast chestnuts and the taffy pull. Nothing to-day is half so sweet as the long-drawn delights of that old-time taffy. Then the boys came in, wearing the most hideous false faces you ever saw—and the baby howled in terror and had to be sent upstairs to bed. There were walnuts and raisins in the taffy, and finally it was properly pulled and distributed on buttered plates. It cooled in a wonderfully short time, and then there was a scramble for the "pieces." Yes, I have a young friend, Doris, who has been given a box of bonbons—tied with a magnificent satin ribbon of burnt orange shade. However, I know that not one of the candies is

is smaller than usual and circular in shape.

Numbers of women are replacing their silver-backed brushes and trinket holders by others which require less trouble in cleaning.

A new substance which is greatly in demand for those who cannot afford real tortoiseshell, ivory, enamel, shagreen, and such luxuries is called crystalline. It is made to imitate semi-precious stones like jade, jasper, and the various quartzes—pink, rose and amethyst and turquoise matrix.

Besides the amethyst and the jade there is a certain demand for jasper, while among those who suffer from the "color craze" the pinks go well.

The truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.

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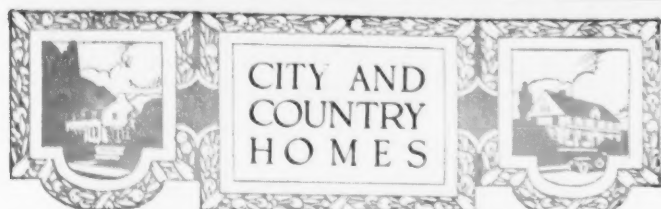
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Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters — also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

ment, brought his bride from Brittany these chairs have been part of their household goods.

A son of the present seigneur left the manor house during the late war, to fight again for France, but under the British flag. He was badly wounded and when convalescent, was sent to an ancient chateau in Brittany to rest. Imagine the delight of the French Canadian officer when, in the chateau, he discovered the exact duplicates of the little old chairs he had grown up with on the St. Lawrence! One set had gone from this

cordiale that was established there, in the seigneurie, while men still lived side by side who have fought each other, face to face, across the Plains of Abraham.

So the Breton chairs told their tale of the seigneurial age, when high traditions came to Canada.

The third piece of furniture stirs the imagination to uncharted flights of fancy. Who would have guessed that cabinets from the workshops of Boulle himself would have found their way to Quebec? Indeed, I could scarcely credit it, even when I saw the slender

cluded the fascinating work of translating and tabulating the old inventories, tucked away in the archives and family papers throughout the province. Certainly when household goods were recorded with the meticulous care evident in those inventories, these two beautiful cabinets did not enter into Quebec without some careful entry of their arrival being made. Somewhere in faded yellow ink on some brittle eighteenth century paper, there lies the story of their appearance in this country.

The little boule cabinet is just an example of the extent to which the decadent social customs of old France permeated the colony in its closing years. Such exotic furnishings were in keeping with the extravagant fashions by which both men and women in New France aped the court of Versailles. Who can guess what billets of intrigue were once hidden within those lovely doors? Or what gossip was penned by some scented hand on the inlaid table top?

The table, the chair and the desk, each in its own place heard the thunder of Wolfe's guns, each in the long years since has treasured its own unheeded tale of the reign of the lily

Laying the Foundation for Next Season

(Experimental Farms Note)
By C. B. Gooderham Dominion
Aptiarist

SOME beekeepers may now be wondering why their bees failed to store as much honey as did their neighbors, even though the same kind of hives were used and the locality equally as good. The amount of honey a colony will store is not dependent on equipment and locality alone, but to a large extent upon the care given the bees during the ten or eleven months prior to the main flow; and the strength during the year when it is essential to have a large force of bees of the right age in each colony. The first period is during the winter months and the second is during the main honey flow; and the strength during the second period is largely dependent on the strength during the first period. A strong colony, consisting mainly of young bees in the fall, will winter better and build up more rapidly the following spring than will a weak colony or one that is made up of old bees. Next season's crop then depends largely upon the fall management of this year and now is the time that the foundation is laid for next year's success or failure. The force of young bees that is to carry the colony through the winter must be reared during the months of August and September, therefore, every colony should be examined during the latter part of July or early in August and all weak or failing queens replaced by young, vigorous queens. A young queen is usually more prolific than an old one and is more likely to survive the winter and to build up the colony more rapidly the following spring. A prolific queen is useless unless she has sufficient space for maximum egg production and sufficient food for the brood. Good queens, plenty of room and an abundance of food are the chief points of fall management.

One-Roomed Apartment

THERE may come a time when you will be forced to choose between one large room which will seat you, dine you, and rest you comfortably, and two small rooms which will fulfil their separate and conventional functions in a manner that is orthodox certainly, but that is also decidedly cramped.

If it were purely a matter for choice, I think I should vote for the large room—were there no young and obstreperous members of the family who needed "shutting off" once in a while! A small room, however cramped, if occupied by oneself alone, is decidedly more spacious than a big room in which a second small person is giving his or her personality an airing.

But choices are almost invariably unsatisfactory. Suppose the one big room is there. How can the best of it, the most of it, be made? Must there be something subtly uncomfortable about a room in which one must eat, talk, write, read, sew, entertain, and heaven knows what besides?

My answer is emphatically No!—not if one goes the right way about it.

I consider that there is more scope altogether for the woman with individuality to achieve an air of comfort and dignity in one spacious room than in two pocket editions. Furniture simply cannot be displayed to advantage in a tiny apartment when one is literally living on top of it—unless one has pocket furniture. All the ornaments seem either too small or else overwhelmingly large. One feels one ought to have different color-schemes for the two rooms—and yet, the nuisance of it! The different rugs, cushions, and curtains! And the knowledge that one must not overlap into the other or all one's color-schemes will be in vain.

Escape first from the notion that a dining-room should be dark and a drawing-room be light, and keep your walls a soft, neutral color—say dove-grey. Do not single out the wood-work for any striking treatment, such as blue or green, or you will almost certainly be sorry for it.

Remember the floor will have hard wear, and equip it in proper fashion. If you have a parquet floor, wood blocks, or very good boards, so much the better. Wax polish them and lay down some serviceable rugs—not self-color, but some deliciously harmonious, subdued patterns and colors such as are the very essence of Persian carpets. Give these rugs a good backing of felt or hessian.

If you must cover up your floor boards, there is nothing better for cheapness, hard wear, durability, and good appearance, however much dust it receives in the course of a day, than a first quality hair-cord carpet in grey, fawn, or brown. Equipped with this you can move your furniture about with equanimity (for a certain amount of shifting will be found necessary), and also display your beautiful rugs in the most favorable positions.

You have now a restful neutral background which will show off to advantage any color-scheme you choose for your chair covers, cushions, and curtains, whether it be orange or blue, green or yellow.

As for the furniture, I imagine that the dining-room must be subdued to the sitting-room, for you will like to be reminded of food as little as possible. Choose a gate-legged table then, if possible, that will fold up and stand against the wall. Or a refectory table with two benches will take up a minimum of space. A "nest" of tables is an invaluable thing to have in the room for afternoon tea or for "odd jobs".

And the only reason a road is good, as every wanderer knows, is just because of the homes, the homes, the homes to which it goes. Peace and rest have come, all the day's long toil is past. And each heart is whispering, "Home, home at last."

—JAMES KILPATRICK



THE BOULLE CABINET
A cabinet from the workshop of Boulle found in Quebec.

maker to the Breton Chateau and another to the Canadian seigneurie.

Incidentally, under the same roof Capt. Worswick found something which puzzled him for the moment. It was a set of demure little painted chairs of the Sheraton cottage style. How did these charming pieces find their way from a London workshop of the eighteenth century to a French-Canadian manor house? Now, the seigneurial name smacks of an English origin and one does not need to be an antiquarian to guess that some French-Canadian maid made conquest of the conqueror and lured some English youth into the seigneurial family circle along with his painted Sheraton chairs. So for a century and a quarter, the English and the French chairs have hobnobbed together in a sort of mute testimony to the entente

loveliness, the glowing warmth of color, the intricacy of design in the little cabinet which Capt. Worswick acquired from an old French family, with the proof that it has been here in Canada since the third, or decadent period in French colonial history. It was one of a pair, and the second cabinet is also in Canada.

These could have belonged to one of only a dozen or so families of distinction in Quebec. Boulle worked only for the King and his friends, in the royal workshops in the Louvre. In what way then, did they come to Canada and to whom? Were they a royal gift? or by inheritance as when Pierre de Rigaud at the age of sixty-five, came into the title of Marquis de Vaudreuil?

That is one of the problems that will be solved when some one has con-

Diana Sweets
LIMITED

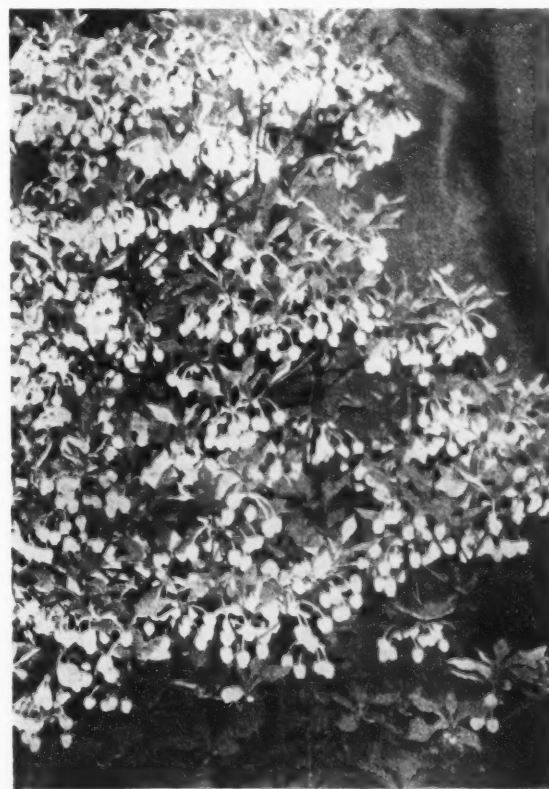
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It is the "Diana Sweets" way of serving ordinary foods in the daintiest manner, that appeals to everyone who tries them,—and you will like them, too.

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Spotless!

How very disagreeable to scrub, scour and dip water to keep the toilet bowl clean! Don't do it. Use Sani-Flush. See how every mark, stain and incrustation vanishes! A clean toilet bowl. Spotless!

It's a labor saver. Simply sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. Remarkable, isn't it?

Foul odors gone, stains gone, a glistening bowl. And the whole toilet really clean, for Sani-Flush gets into the hidden, unhealthful trap and cleans that too. Harmless to plumbing connections. To keep a spotless toilet bowl, keep Sani-Flush in the bathroom always.

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

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Pearl on Amber
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small, but the name
is there.

HER toilettware reveals the spark
of refinement—it is Ausco. Be-
cause of its durable uniformity, you
can buy part of a set today—and in
four or five years, complete it with
pieces to match the originals per-
fectly.

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Canada's choicest vegetables, "Canada Approved" meats
and tested spices and herbs are handed to the skilled Clark
Chefs to produce the delicious Clark Soups.
And they are good!

All you need do is to add even amount of water, bring to a
boil and serve. Each tin provides four servings of delicious
flavoury soup. Assortment includes:

Tomato	Oxtail	Mutton Broth
Vegetable	Consomme	Mulligatawny
Julienne	Chicken	Mock Turtle
Pea	Green Pea	Scotch Broth
	Carrot	

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the linens must be gleaming white and
spotless, send your Dress Shirts and Col-
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Years of experience and up-to-date equip-
ment enable us to handle them perfectly.
And we look after the repairing, too.

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**NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED**

"We Know How"



The dance given by Mr. and Mrs.
Mulock, of Toronto, on Friday night of
last week, at Casa Loma, in honor of
their debutante daughter, Miss Mar-
jorie Mulock, was a very delightful one
and most successful in every detail.
There were beautiful flowers arranged
most effectively, in addition to the
quantities sent to the pretty debutante,
and the orchestra of twelve pieces
supplied music for the tireless feet of
the dancers. A number of cadets from
the R.M.C. were present in uniform.
Sir William Mulock, grandfather of
the debutante, was among the notable
guests. Mrs. Mulock wore a French
gown of amethyst with skirt deeply

Geo. M. Rae poured tea and coffee,
while those who assisted in looking
after the guests were Mrs. P. A.
Wisner, Mrs. M. A. Cox, Mrs. Henry
Boothe, Miss Marion Allen, sister of
Mrs. Donald Young, and Mrs. C. A.
Massey. Later Mrs. Doran entertained
the assistants at bridge.

Mrs. W. A. Logie, of Toronto, recently
entertained at a delightful tea for her
guest, Miss Phyllis Cassels, of New
York, and forty of the season's
debutantes. The rooms were most
attractively done with bright colored
autumn leaves and copper and yellow
chrysanthemums. Mrs. Logie was be-



MISS MARGARET ALLEY
Daughter of Mrs. J. A. M. Alley, of Toronto, and the late Mr. Alley, and
one of the season's debutantes.
—Photo by Ashken & Crippen.

fringed with silver. She also wore
diamonds and pearls for ornament and
carried Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-
valley. Miss Mulock was in a French
frock of gold and green with emerald
diamonds for decoration at the hem of
the full skirt. She wore diamond ear-
rings, a pearl necklace, gold shoes with
diamond buckles, and carried mauve
orchids and lily-of-the-valley with
roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulock's guests in-
cluded, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce,
Mrs. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Victor
Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mac-
Lean, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte,
Mr. and Mrs. Pate Mulock, Mr. Barry
Hayes, Jr., Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs.
Huntley Christie, Mr. and Mrs. John
Thompson, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald
Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr.
and Mrs. Arthur Ross, Mr. and Mrs.
Percy Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. John-
ston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Miss
Isabel Cookshott, Miss Annette Blackie,
Miss Anna Mae Hess, Miss Phyllis
Cassels, New York, Miss E. McJohn-
ston, Miss Katherine Scott, Miss Kitty
Morden, Miss Betty Macintosh, Miss
Stewart Houston, Miss Jean Macpherson,
Miss Betty Southam, Miss Betty
Kingsmill, Miss Jean Young, Miss
Dorothy Rogers, Miss Naomi Anglin,
Miss Georgina Pearson, Miss Beth Lind,
Miss Virginia Smith, Miss Freda Ladd-
low, Miss Grace Despard, Miss Jean
McAzy, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss
Frances Kemp, Miss Betty Baldwin,
Miss Cecil Smith, Miss Marjorie Eldon,
Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Winifred
Macdonald, Miss Louise Gooderham,
Miss Stephanie Bastide, Miss Betty
Brodie, Miss Betty Holmes, Miss Ethel
Kirkpatrick, Miss Sheila Lee, Miss
Fannie Humphrey, Miss Betty Francis,
Miss Peggy Hearn, Miss Nancy Mc-
Carthy, Miss Winifred Cameron, Miss
Joyce Warden, Miss Nancy Matthews,
Miss Alice Gilmore, Miss Ruth Ridd,
Miss Peggy Gunn, Miss Edith Cottle,
the Misses Isabel and Ella Lumbers,
Miss Dorothy Cluff, Miss Nancy
Matthews, Miss Edith Coleman.

Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, is
entertaining at a tea-dance on Saturday
of this week for her daughter, Miss
Stephanie Wadde, one of the season's
debutantes.

Mrs. F. William Doran, Valleyview
Avenue, Toronto, recently gave a most
delightful tea in honor of her sister-
in-law, Mrs. Donald Young, formerly
Miss Beatrice Allen, of Rochester, N.Y.
Mrs. Doran received in a smart dress
of black lace and chiffon, with rhinoc-
stone ornament, and wore a corsage of
American Beauty roses. The bride was
in a dainty creation of periwinkle blue
georgette with touches of salmon pink,
and wore a corsage bouquet of But-
terfly roses and lily-of-the-valley. The
living room was bright and attractive
with bronze gold chrysanthemums
while crimson cyclamen and maiden-
hair fern decorated the hall. The
attractive dining-room was most taste-
fully decorated with pink snapdragons
and magnolia with delicate green
candles. Mrs. M. A. Jeffrey and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bircher, the
latter formerly Miss Constance Nanton,
whose marriage took place recently in
Winnipeg, arrived recently in Montreal
from the West and were guests at the
Edith-Carlton. They left later for Quebec,
to sail in the S.S. *Montreal* for
England.

Mrs. Duncan Donald, of Toronto,
entertained at dinner on Wednesday
night for her debutante daughter, Miss
Margaret Donald, and later with her
daughter and guests went on to Mrs.
Wilson Morden's dance for Miss Kitty
Morden.

Miss Kathleen Samuel, of Toronto,
and her brother, Mr. Lewis Samuel,
spent last week-end in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Osler, who were
recently the guests of Lieut.-Colonel
and Mrs. H. A. Stewart, the Chateau,
Montreal, left on Tuesday of last week
for Toronto to visit Mr. and Mrs. H. S.
Osler, Rosedale Avenue, before return-
ing to Winnipeg.

The following Cadets from the R.M.C.,
Kingston, spent from Friday to Tues-
day in Toronto, Cadet Gurth O'Brien,
Cadet Colclough, Cadet Morris, Cadet G.
S. Smith, Cadet H. Gordon, Cadet J.
Smith, Cadet W. Darling, Cadet Britton
Osler, Cadet K. Jordan, Cadet J. Burns,
Cadet J. Binks, Cadet Geoffrey Boone,
Cadet B. Bayley, Cadet M. Blanchette,
Cadet T. Blackstock, Cadet J. M.
Cooper, Cadet W. N. Griffin, Cadet J. S.
Johnston, Cadet N. Kingsmill, Cadet Le
Gallias, Cadet S. S. Monkhouse, Cadet
O. Massie, Cadet C. Massie, Cadet W.
Papall, Cadet J. Papall, Cadet Dwight
Ross, Cadet M. S. Sutherland, Cadet J.
Watson, Cadet J. Thrasher, Cadet A.
Embrue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hargrave, of
Victoria, B.C., recently sailed from
Quebec in the S.S. *Montreal* to spend
a year abroad.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of
Ontario was in Toronto for a few
days last week, guest of Mrs. Charles
Baldwin.

Major and Mrs. Fred Ney recently
entertained at dinner in the vice-regal
suite of the Royal Alexandra Hotel,
Winnipeg, in honor of Mr. and Mrs.
Archibald Flower, of Stratford-on-
Avon.

Take your party to the King Edward Hotel Supper Dance the gayest spot in town



Here is where infectious, light-hearted jollity rules su-
preme—and gay good times abound. Here you can dine
and dance and be merry with your own little party—
amidst perfectly appointed surroundings.

And Romanelli's great new orchestra will prove a revela-
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Make up your party and come—to-night.

Supper Dance every night except Sunday in the
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Trench Ivory, Ebony

Old time flavour by old fashioned smoking

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Star Brand
BACON

Both quality and flavour have been
maintained in perfection since 1854.



MISS EILEEN CLARKSON
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clarkson, of Toronto. Miss
Clarkson gave a tea for her daughter on Thursday, October 27.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Canadian Women in the Public Eye

Lilias T. Newton

A PORTRAIT painter of charm, with psychological insight, is Mrs. Lilias Torrance Newton of Montreal. One may turn to her heads of young girls and delight in their decorative effect, their beauty of colour, the elusive quality of expectant youth that she has so subtly conveyed, and then discover a deeper satisfaction in her portraits of real personalities, such as those of Mrs. John Savage of Montreal and the Headmaster of Lower Canada College. In these one finds not only fidelity to external traits—that ex-

The fine portrait of Mrs. John Savage, who is so well known in the social, artistic and intellectual life of Montreal, was recently exhibited at Galerie Jeu de Paume, Paris, and still more recently at the International Portrait Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, Ont. The serene and gracious personality of the subject is well expressed in the portrait.

Still a young woman, Mrs. Newton has achieved in her relatively short artistic career work that is eminently worth while. Born in Montreal in

considered the finest draughtsman in Europe. There she developed her own draughtsmanship, the excellent drawing, based on hard work, which in itself makes a keen appeal to those who cannot be satisfied with anything that falls short of real craftsmanship. She has gone to Paris, indeed, solely with the idea of improving her drawing, and she was fortunate enough to get into the small class of the famous Russian artist—a class which was discontinued a few months later. In this class she stopped painting altogether and worked for hours every day making large chalk drawings from life and developing a new technique and a better understanding of construction, which later she was able to incorporate into her painting. She did not succeed in doing this, however, without some difficulty, as at first it seemed necessary to lose certain qualities of freshness and spontaneity in order to arrive at greater solidity. The canvas "Anna," now in the National Gallery at Ottawa, was the first one painted after her return, and with its more sombre colour scheme and more subtle characterization, it shows the change in her work at this period.

In 1925 Mrs. Newton exhibited at the Panama Pacific Exhibition at Los Angeles where her "Yvonne" was awarded Honorable Mention and purchased for the permanent collection of the Los Angeles Museum. The Los Angeles Times calls this "a modern piece of vital figure painting."

Three pictures by Mrs. Newton are in the National Gallery at Ottawa—"Nonnie," "The Little Sisters" and "Anna." The two first canvases were bought by the Gallery in 1921 and 1922. "Anna" was exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition and bought after its return to Canada. In the Montreal Gazette of April, 1921, "Nonnie" is characterized as "a work of unusual promise" and "one of the best paintings shown by the younger painters." "The girl's head," says the critic, "possesses character, and a gorgeous red coat is the dominant color note, against a simply indicated landscape background." "The Little Sisters" is a picture of two small girls in faded pink dresses, who seem, as a critic expresses it, "to be sitting on the front edge of the frame ready to jump into your arms."

In 1923 Mrs. Newton was elected an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy. At the time of her election she was the youngest member of the Academy.

It is the successful combination of qualities in Mrs. Newton's work that makes it outstanding. She is not only a fine draughtsman, with a keen sense of form and line, but a colourist who can achieve the most charming decorative effects by simple means. And she is by no means merely a decorative artist, but a student of human nature, with an insight which has left its impress upon some of her fine portraits—portraits that are a genuine contribution to the world's gallery of personalities. Her work has been likened to Sir William Orpen's in England. Like him, she has style, and she faithfully records what she herself has truly seen.

"The time will come in Canada—in fact has already come," says an art critic who knows her work well, "when to be painted by Mrs. Newton will be a distinction."

No Great Possessions to Soft Peoples

I AM sure there has been no poet since Scott wrote who has taught so attractively to adventurous youth the story and the gallantry of the past; more to the hope of the future. I am sufficiently a believer in the teaching of Scott to be sure that neither in this world now nor hereafter, will it be an easy world to live in. I have never been able to persuade myself that the arms of the strong will not again and again be required by Britain in the years that lie in front of us. Let us by all means devote every influence of which we are masters to avoid war; but do not let us be so blind to the teachings of history, as to believe that great possessions will be permitted in the future of the world to soft peoples. They never have been; they never will be.—Lord Birkenhead, in *Love, Life and Letters*, on Sir Walter Scott.

A VERY great milliner in the Rue de la Paix has announced that "the little cloche" is going to triumph again. As a matter of fact, an influential group of Parisian *élégantes* has always preferred it to any other shape. The small cloche shapes of the present season, however, are not quite like their sisters of yesterday. The little brim is cut away to nothing at the back, for instance, and the hem of a 1928 frock will not be more "uneven" than the brim of a 1928 cloche. Nevertheless the general outline remains.



LILIAS TORRANCE NEWTON, A.R.C.A.

cellent draughtsmanship which delights the craftsman and technician,—but the insight into character of an artist who has in the one case fathomed the intrepid spirit and fine pride of her subject, and in the other divined the kindly, humane qualities and the moral sense that balances and holds in check the questionings of the intellect.

To "Denise," which was awarded Honorable Mention at the Paris Salon in 1923, a critic in *L'Illustration* has paid special tribute. He commends the simple and charming decorative effect achieved by a few colours, yellow and black, with just the violet touch of a flower—again proving that the genuine colourist is not dependent upon either brilliance or wealth of colour for his effects. This picture, immediately after appearing in the Salon, was sent on an exhibition tour in the United States, and purchased for a private collection in Omaha, Nebraska.

The life-sized portrait of C. S. Foshery, Esq., LL.D., F.R.C.O., the founder and director of Lower Canada College, Montreal,—in which the sitter is dressed in the scarlet gown of a Doctor of Laws of McGill University, was presented to Lower Canada College by the Old Boys' Association in April, 1927. The picture of this popular Headmaster now hangs in the Dining-hall of the school.



DENISE, BY LILIAS TORRANCE NEWTON, A.R.C.A. Awarded Honorable Mention at the Paris Salon in 1923.



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GAYTEE
The Jiffy fastener
is always reliable.

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Gaytees Label.

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YOU know those evenings—that leisurely feeling—the pleasure of seeing and being seen—the rustle of pretty clothes—the pleasing glow of warm lights, and outside . . . rain, unexpected cold—a wintry wind.

Here again, Gaytees are in favour, and unmistakably in good taste. Striking—yes—but inconspicuous. Their comfortable fit, their trim smart lines, and their adaptability of colour—make them just the thing for evening wear.

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Double action must get all the dirt from every inch it reaches

At the lightest touch the Premier Duplex starts across your carpet. And wherever it goes, it captures *all* the dirt. Double action—that successful combination of motor-driven brush and strong suction—cleans with the utmost sureness, swiftness, and ease. The motor-driven brush loosens grit and snatches up threads. The strong suction bags them. In a trice your work is done—and done *thoroughly*.

You never have to think about the mechanics of the Premier Duplex. With ball bearings in both motor and brush, they never need oiling—never need attention of any kind. It is always at the height of its efficiency—ready to gather dirt from rug and radiator, mattress and molding, cushions and chairs—from everything!

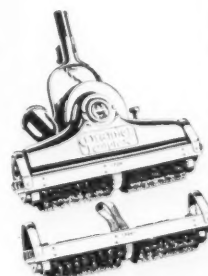
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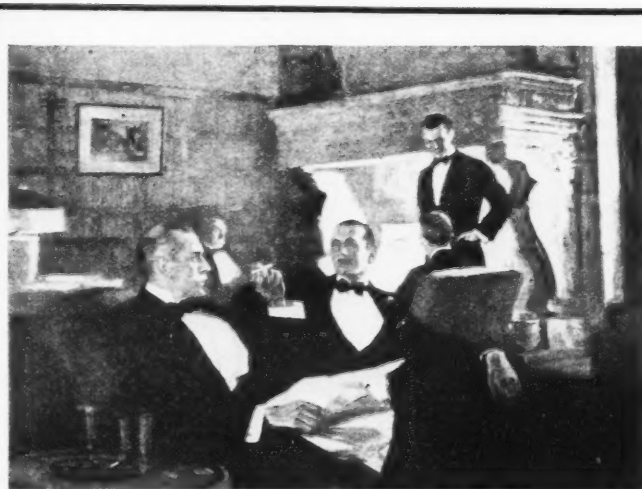
Tomato	Oxtail	Mutton Broth
Vegetable	Consomme	Mulligatawny
Julienne	Chicken	Mock Turtle
Pea	Green Pea	Scotch Broth
	Celery	

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The dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, of Toronto, on Friday night of last week, at Casa Loma, in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Marjorie Mulock, was a very delightful one and most successful in every detail. There were beautiful flowers arranged most effectively, in addition to the quantities sent to the pretty debutante, and the orchestra of twelve pieces supplied music for the tireless feet of the dancers. A number of cadets from the R.M.C. were present in uniform. Sir William Mulock, grandfather of the debutante, was among the notable guests. Mrs. Mulock wore a French gown of amethyst with skirt deeply

fringed with silver. She also wore diamonds and pearls for ornament and carried Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Mulock was in a French frock of gold and green with emerald diamante for decoration at the hem of the full skirt. She wore diamond earrings, a pearl necklace, gold shoes with diamond buckles, and carried mauve orchids and lily-of-the-valley with roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulock's guests included, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cavethra, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Pate Mulock, Mr. Barry Hayes, Jr., Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Mr. and Mrs. John Chippen, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pollatt, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Miss Annette Blaikie, Miss Anna Mae Hees, Miss Phyllis Cassels, New York, Miss Elsie Johnston, Miss Katherine Scott, Miss Kitty Morden, Miss Betty Macintosh, Miss Stewart Houston, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Betty Kingsmill, Miss Jean Young, Miss Douglas Rogers, Miss Naomi Anglin, Miss Georgina Pearson, Miss Beth Lind, Miss Virginia Smith, Miss Freda Laidlaw, Miss Grace Despard, Miss Jean McArgy, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Florence Kemp, Miss Betty Baldwin, Miss Cecil Smith, Miss Marjorie Ridout, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Winifred Macdonald, Miss Louise Gooderham, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Miss Betty Brodie, Miss Betty Holmes, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Miss Sheila Lee, Miss Fannie Humphrey, Miss Betty Francis, Miss Peggy Hearn, Miss Nancy McCarthy, Miss Winifred Cameron, Miss Joyce Warden, Miss Nancy Matthews, Miss Adele Gilmour, Miss Ruth Ritty, Miss Peggy Gunn, Miss Edith Cottle, the Misses Isobel and Ella Lumbers, Miss Dorothy Cluff, Miss Nancy Matthews, Miss Edith Coleman.



MISS MARGARET ALLEY
Daughter of Mrs. J. A. M. Alley, of Toronto, and the late Mr. Alley, and
one of the season's debutantes.

—Photo by Ashken & Crippen.

comingly gowned in blue and black velvet brocade with a brilliant buckle to hold the draperies. The pretty guest was in a tunic of shot metallic cloth over a black satin underdress and carried a sheaf of roses and lily-of-the-valley. The tea table, tastefully decorated with tall yellow candles in silver candelabra and a silver basket filled with yellow and bronze chrysanthemums, was presided over by Mrs. William Pate Mulock and Mrs. Maynard. They were assisted by Miss Naomi Anglin, Miss Jean MacArgy, Miss Kathleen Doolittle and Miss Muriel Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bircher, the latter formerly Miss Constance Nanton, whose marriage took place recently in Winnipeg, arrived recently in Montreal from the West and were guests at the Ritz-Carlton. They left later for Quebec, to sail in the S.S. *Montreal* for England.

Mrs. Duncan Donald, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night for her debutante daughter, Miss Margaret Donald, and later with her daughter and guests went on to Mrs. Wilson Morden's dance for Miss Kitty Morden.

Miss Kathleen Samuel, of Toronto, and her brother, Mr. Lewis Samuel, spent last week-end in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Osler, who were recently the guests of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. H. A. Stewart, the Chateau, Montreal, left on Tuesday of last week for Toronto to visit Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Osler, Rosedale Avenue, before returning to Winnipeg.

The following Cadets from the R.M.C., Kingston, spent from Friday to Tuesday in Toronto. Cadet Gurth O'Brien, Cadet Gabel, Cadet Morrey, Cadet G. S. Smith, Cadet H. Gordon, Cadet J. Smith, Cadet W. Perkins, Cadet Britton Osler, Cadet K. J. Burns, Cadet J. Binks, Cadet Geoffrey Boone, Cadet H. Bayley, Cadet M. Blanchette, Cadet T. Blackstock, Cadet J. M. Cooper, Cadet W. N. Griffin, Cadet J. S. Johnston, Cadet N. Kingsmill, Cadet Le Gallias, Cadet S. S. Monkhouse, Cadet O. Massie, Cadet C. Massie, Cadet W. Pevall, Cadet J. Pevall, Cadet Dwight Ross, Cadet M. S. Sutherland, Cadet J. Watson, Cadet J. Thrasher, Cadet A. Embree.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hargrave, of Victoria, B.C., recently sailed from Quebec in the S.S. *Montreal* to spend a year abroad.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Ontario was in Toronto for a few days last week, guest of Mrs. Charles Baldwin.

Major and Mrs. Fred Ney recently entertained at dinner in the vice-regal suite of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon.

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MISS EILEEN CLARKSON
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Clarkson, of Toronto. Miss
Clarkson gave a tea for her daughter on Thursday, October 27.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Canadian Women in the Public Eye

Lilias T. Newton

A PORTRAIT painter of charm, with psychological insight, is Mrs. Lilias Torrance Newton of Montreal. One may turn to her heads of young girls and delight in their decorative effect, their beauty of colour, the elusive quality of expectant youth that she has so subtly conveyed, and then discover a deeper satisfaction in her portraits of real personalities, such as those of Mrs. John Savage of Montreal and the Headmaster of Lower Canada College. In these one finds not only fidelity to external traits—that ex-

The fine portrait of Mrs. John Savage, who is so well known in the social, artistic and intellectual life of Montreal, was recently exhibited at Galerie Jeu de Paume, Paris, and still more recently at the International Portrait Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, Ont. The serene and gracious personality of the subject is well expressed in the portrait.

Still a young woman, Mrs. Newton has achieved in her relatively short artistic career work that is eminently worth while. Born in Montreal in

sidered the finest draughtsman in Europe. There she developed her own draughtsmanship, the excellent drawing, based on hard work, which in itself makes a keen appeal to those who cannot be satisfied with anything that falls short of real craftsmanship. She has gone to Paris, indeed, solely with the idea of improving her drawing, and she was fortunate enough to get into the small class of the famous Russian artist—a class which was discontinued a few months later. In this class she stopped painting altogether and worked for hours every day making large chalk drawings from life and developing a new technique and a better understanding of construction, which later she was able to incorporate into her painting. She did not succeed in doing this, however, without some difficulty, as at first it seemed necessary to lose certain qualities of freshness and spontaneity in order to arrive at greater solidity. The canvas "Anna," now in the National Gallery at Ottawa, was the first one painted after her return, and with its more sombre colour scheme and more subtle characterization, it shows the change in her work at this period.

In 1925 Mrs. Newton exhibited at the Panama Pacific Exhibition at Los Angeles where her "Yvonne" was awarded Honorable Mention and purchased for the permanent collection of the Los Angeles Museum. The Los Angeles Times calls this "a modern piece of vital figure painting."

Three pictures by Mrs. Newton are in the National Gallery at Ottawa—"Nonnie," "The Little Sisters" and "Anna." The two first canvases were bought by the Gallery in 1921 and 1922. "Anna" was exhibited at the Wembley Exhibition and bought after its return to Canada. In the Montreal Gazette of April, 1921, "Nonnie" is characterized as "a work of unusual promise" and "one of the best paintings shown by the younger painters." "The girl's head," says the critic, "possesses character, and a gorgeous red coat is the dominant color note, against a simply-indicated landscape background." "The Little Sisters" is a picture of two small girls in faded pink dresses, who seem, as a critic expresses it, "to be sitting on the front edge of the frame ready to jump into your arms."

In 1923 Mrs. Newton was elected an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy. At the time of her election she was the youngest member of the Academy.

It is the successful combination of qualities in Mrs. Newton's work that makes it outstanding. She is not only a fine draughtsman, with a keen sense of form and line, but a colourist who can achieve the most charming decorative effects by simple means. And she is by no means merely a decorative artist, but a student of human nature, with an insight which has left its impress upon some of her fine portraits,—portraits that are a genuine contribution to the world's gallery of personalities. Her work has been likened to Sir William Orpen's in England. Like him, she has style, and she faithfully records what she herself has truly seen.

"The time will come in Canada—in fact has already come," says an art critic who knows her work well, "when to be painted by Mrs. Newton will be a distinction."

No Great Possessions to Soft Peoples

I AM sure there has been no poet since Scott wrote who has taught so attractively to adventurous youth the story and the gallantry of the past; more to the hope of the future. I am sufficiently a believer in the teaching of Scott to be sure that neither in this world now nor hereafter, will it be an easy world to live in. I have never been able to persuade myself that the arms of the strong will not again and again be required by Britain in the years that lie in front of us. Let us by all means devote every influence of which we are masters to avoid war; but do not let us be so blind to the teachings of history, as to believe that great possessions will be permitted in the future of the world to soft peoples. They never have been; they never will be.—Lord Birkenhead, in *Law, Life and Letters*, on Sir Walter Scott.

A VERY great milliner in the Rue de la Paix has announced that "the little cloche" is going to triumph again. As a matter of fact, an influential group of Parisian *élégantes* has always preferred it to any other shape. The small cloche shapes of the present season, however, are not quite like their sisters of yesterday. The little brim is cut away to nothing at the back, for instance, and the hem of a 1928 frock will not be more "uneven" than the brim of a 1928 cloche. Nevertheless the general outline remains.



LILIAS TORRANCE NEWTON, A.R.C.A.

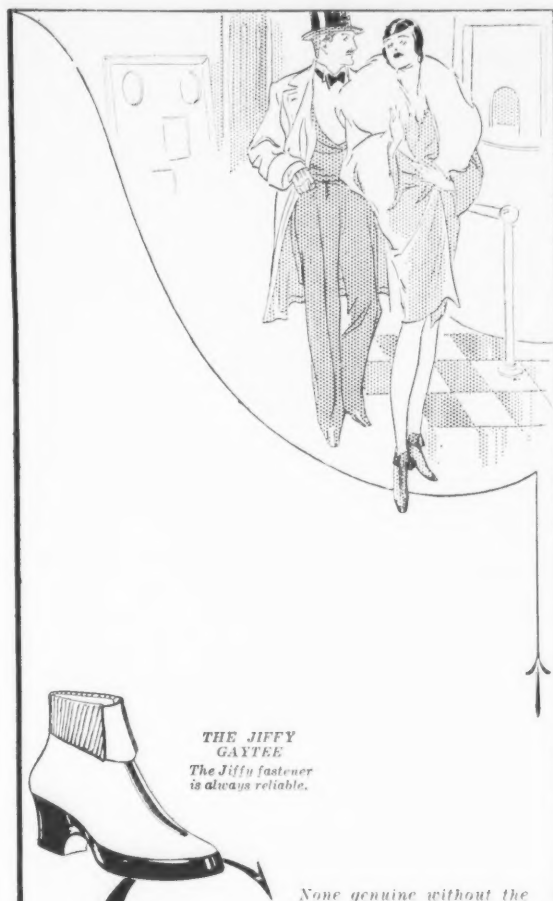
cellent draughtsmanship which delights the craftsman and technician,—but the insight into character of an artist who has in the one case fathomed the intrepid spirit and fine pride of her subject, and in the other divined the kindly, humane qualities and the moral sense that balances and holds in check the questionings of the intellect.

To "Denise," which was awarded Honorable Mention at the Paris Salon in 1923, a critic in *L'Illustration* has paid special tribute. He commends the simple and charming decorative effect achieved by a few colours, yellow and black, with just the violet touch of a flower—again proving that the genuine colourist is not dependent upon either brilliance or wealth of colour for his effects. This picture, immediately after appearing in the Salon, was sent on an exhibition tour in the United States, and purchased for a private collection in Omaha, Nebraska.

The life-sized portrait of C. S. Fosbery, Esq., LL.D., F.R.C.O., the founder and director of Lower Canada College, Montreal,—in which the sitter is dressed in the scarlet gown of a Doctor of Laws of McGill University, was presented to Lower Canada College by the Old Boys' Association in April, 1927. The picture of this popular Headmaster now hangs in the Dining-hall of the school.



DENISE, BY LILIAS TORRANCE NEWTON, A.R.C.A.
Awarded Honorable Mention at the Paris Salon in 1923.



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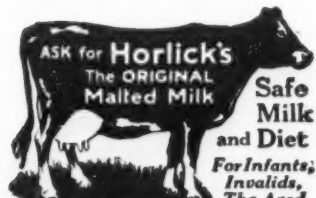
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Captain and Mrs. T. T. McG. Stoker, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday of last week for Rev. Canon A. P. Gower-Rees, the new rector of St. George's Church, and Mrs. Gower-Rees. The guests included the Bishop of Montreal and Mrs. Farthing, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Donald and Mrs. Donald, Mr. Justice Greenshields and Mrs. Greenshields, Mrs. Campbell Howard and Mr. A. D. Braithwaite.

Lady Turner, Miss Evelyn Turner, and Lady Turner's niece, Miss Helen Meredith, are again in Quebec from England.

The United States Minister and Mrs. William Phillips entertained at dinner

The Hon. Francis Erskine and Mrs. Erskine, of Quebec, were in Ottawa for a day, and lunched with the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Rideau Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett, of Ottawa, who are going to reside in Montreal, were guests of honor, at a dinner given by the members of the Country Club, at the Club on Thursday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cromie, of Vancouver, are on a visit of a couple of weeks in the East, and will be in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. Mrs. Cromie is one of Vancouver's well-known hostesses, and at her residence.



MISS CATHERINE GUTHRIE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Guthrie, of Ottawa, who made her debut at a dance given by her mother at the Country Club, on Nov. 7th.

on Tuesday night of last week in honor of the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The guests included, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mrs. C. A. Dunning, the Minister of National Defence and Mrs. J. L. Halston, the Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. F. A. Anglin, Commodore and Mrs. H. A. Pope, the Hon. Martin Burrell and Mrs. Burrell, Colonel and Mrs. George P. Murphy, Major and Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crowdy, Colonel and Mrs. Henry C. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gray, Captain and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilson, Mrs. D'Arcy Scott, Mr. Harry Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, Mr. Jean Desy, Mr. Frederic R. Doherty, Counselor of the Legation, and Mr. H. Dorsey Newson, Secretary of the Legation.

Miss H. Margaret Campbell, of Barot Road, Montreal, entertained at tea last Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Janaa Mallison and some of the season's debutantes. The tea table, done with bronze chrysanthemums, was in charge of Miss Elizabeth Mallison and Miss Ruth Wilson. Miss Kathleen Buchanan served the ices. Assisting in the tea-room were, Miss Barbara Henderson, Miss Lucille Picaud, Miss Betty Stroud, Miss Ethel Lamplough, Miss Peggy Fairman and Miss Marion Smith.

Miss Miriam Ryan is again in Montreal after visiting Miss Yvette McKenna at Spencerwood, Quebec.

Mrs. F. P. Buchanan, Cote St. Antoine Road, Montreal, has been recently spending a few days in New York.

Mr. Crathern McArthur is again in Montreal, after a three weeks' sojourn at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Howard Pillow, of Montreal, has changed the date of her dance at the Ritz Carlton, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Marguerite Pillow, from Friday evening, December 2, to Wednesday evening, December 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Malcolm, the latter formerly Miss Bernice de Pencier, who recently returned to Montreal, are residing at the Mount Royal.

Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, of Montreal, entertained at a dinner party and subsequent dance on Tuesday night of last week in honor of Viscountess Hardinge and the Hon. Ruby Hardinge. The Viscountess and her daughter sailed on Friday for England, and while in Quebec were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Frank McKenna at Spencerwood.

Lady Fiset and her two daughters, the Misses Allyn and Gabrielle Fiset, of Rimouski, have been visiting in Quebec, guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mrs. John Rodpath, of Montreal, entertained on Tuesday afternoon of this week at tea in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Elaine Gilmour.

Mrs. Sidney Dawes, of Montreal, recently spent a few days in New York.

Edgewood, entertains many distinguished and interesting people from all over the country.

Sir Herbert and Lady Ames are residing in Boston for the winter.

Miss Madeleine Hebert, of Montreal, has recently been spending a few days in Quebec, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Garneau.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hagarty, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston, spent a recent week-end in Ottawa, the guest of Major and Mrs. G. A. Holland.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Beckett, of Quebec, were recently in Ottawa, guests of Mrs. Beckett's father, Dr. Montzambert.

Miss Helen Rowley is again in Ottawa from Montreal, where she was the guest for a week of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. O. Rowley.

Mrs. M. Burkwell is again in Quebec after spending the summer in London, England, with her daughter, Mrs. Lucien Picaud.

Colonel and Mrs. Logie Armstrong, of Ottawa, who were guests at the Wilkes-MacKenzie wedding in Montreal, are again in Ottawa.

Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill, and Miss Diana Kingsmill are again at Ballybeg, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, from their summer residence at Portland on the Rideau.

Miss Patricia Dawes and Miss Margaret Dawes of Pine Avenue West, Montreal, sailed on Friday, November 11, in the S.S. Montrose for England. They are en route to Paris to continue their studies.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week, when Mrs. Heubach, of Winnipeg, was her guest of honor.

Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week for Lady Allan, who will spend the winter in California.

Miss Edith Davies and her niece, Miss Dorothy Hartney, are again in Ottawa from their summer place on the St. Lawrence.

In honor of her daughter, Mrs. Gerald G. Anglin, and Miss Phyllis Barker, of Montreal, Mrs. James Lupton McAvity entertained at a delightful bridge on Friday afternoon at her residence in Hazen Street, Saint John. Branches of pine and orange lantern flowers were everywhere in evidence in the drawing-room symbolic of the Halloween season, and cards were played at six tables, each table having black cats, etc., score cards and favors. Tea was served at five o'clock. Mrs. McAvity presided over the tea table, which was prettily decorated with yellow and white mums. Those who assisted with the refreshments were, Miss Jean Angus, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Betty Thomson, Miss Peggy Jones, and Miss Viola McAvity.

The bridge players included Mrs. Anglin, Miss Phyllis Barker, Mrs. Harold G. Wood, Mrs. Charles Cleather, Mrs. W. Arthur I. Anglin, Mrs. Cecil F. West, Mrs. Wallace Alward, Mrs. James R. Curry, Mrs. R. Penniston Starr, Mrs. Charles M. Bostwick, Jr., Mrs. MacGregor Grant, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Margaret Tilley, Miss Hortense Maher, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Miss Constance White, Miss Elizabeth Foster, Miss Betty Thomson, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Jean Angus, Miss Rachel Armstrong, Miss Frances Robinson and Miss Eleanor Angus. For tea, the guests were Miss Alice Tilley, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Frances Gilbrith, Miss Peggy Jones, Miss Frances Gilbrith, and Miss Elise Gilbert.

Mrs. Horace I. Enman entertained at an enjoyable bridge party on Tuesday at her residence in Carleton Street, Saint John, in honor of Mrs. Donald E. Phin, of Welland, Ontario, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. James Lindsay Dunn, in Saint John. Lovely and brilliant decorations of autumn flowers were noted in the pretty drawing-room, where cards were played at four tables. The prizes were won by Mrs. Phin, Mrs. Victor D. Davidson, Mrs. Harold G. Wood and Mrs. Keltie Jones. Tea was served at five o'clock and the table decorations, consisting of yellow "mums" and pink daisies, pink candles in silver candlesticks, were most effective and charming. Mrs. D. W. Ledingham presided over the tea table.

Mrs. Louis Barker and her daughter, Miss Phyllis Barker, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Percy Thomson at her residence, "Shadow Lawn," Rothsay, New Brunswick.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of Saint Andrews and Saint John, has engaged a suite at the Admiral Beatty Hotel, Saint John, for the winter, and expects to occupy it about November the tenth. Mrs. Smith has recently been elected President of the Women's Canadian Club in the latter city.

An Interesting Anniversary

HOSTS of people in Canada will welcome the opportunity, this month, of showering upon Mr. and Mrs. William Southam, felicitations and congratulations. These citizens of Hamilton, who by their great-heartedness and genuine goodness, have won, for themselves, thousands of admiring friends, and who, through their faith in Canada as the Land of Opportunity, have been the builders of an honorable name, an immense publishing business that stretches from sea to sea, and a considerable fortune, will, on November 20th, celebrate the diamond jubilee of their wedding. Sixty years ago, in the Anglican church, London, Miss Wilson McNeillage Mills, daughter of James Mills, Esq., was married to Mr. William Southam—then a young man of twenty-four years of age—son of the late Mr. William Southam and Mrs. Mercy Southam. Ten years later, when Mr. Southam with William Carey became joint-owners of "The Spectator," Mr. and Mrs. Southam took up their residence in Hamilton, and there, they have since lived.

Their home was blessed with seven children, and to-day, the name of Southam stands on the honor roll of Canada. The youngest son, Major Gordon Southam, who was one of the most beloved officers in the C.E.F., gave his life on the Fields of Flanders, the other sons and their families hold high places in the financial and business world of the continent. The only daughter is Mrs. St. Clair Balfour, Hamilton. The family owns and controls the "Hamilton Spectator," "Ottawa Citizen," "Calgary Herald," "Winnipeg Tribune," "Edmonton Journal," "Vancouver Province," and the Southam Press, Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Southam has also a large interest in the London "Free Press," the paper, where as a lad of twelve, he got his first whiff of that fascinating aroma, "printers' ink."

To know either Mr. or Mrs. Southam is to love them. Courage and faith are inherent qualities of each, and their very presence is a benediction and inspiration. Mr. Southam is a firm believer in the efficacy of hard work as a panacea for hard times. In this Mrs. Southam concurs with her husband, and in the early years of their married life she adopted the motto, "Keep busy." How busy she has been able to keep these upon whom she lavished her mother love and the charities, public institutions, and the multitude who have enjoyed the largess of her benevolence know. Her husband willingly acknowledges that without her he could have done little, and to her as co-partner he attributes the greater share of the credit for the joy, happiness and success that has been woven, as a beautiful tapestry, into his life.

Six decades have left Mr. and Mrs. Southam in possession of the gladness that comes of lives well lived. Verily their children, grand-children and great-grandchildren may rise up and call them blessed.

The New Gloves

THE gauntlet glove of to-day is a delightfully frivolous affair. But then its frivolity is controlled by an unwritten law which decides that it must be worn with a notably simple frock or coat. Some of the more exotic



The Dilatory Bride

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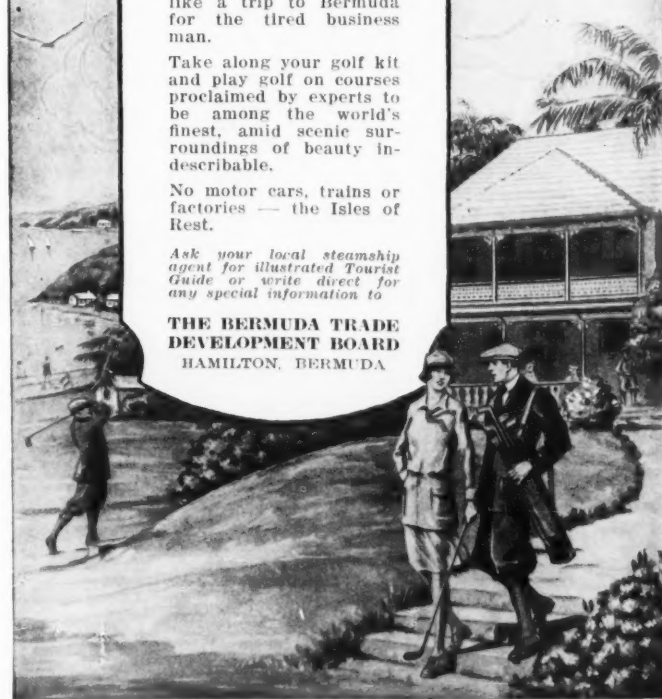
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gauntlets are as elaborate as certain museum specimens which date from the days of Catherine de Melici.

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A lie never lives to be old.—Sophocles